

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 MAY 1983

Lebanon

Military, Security Situation — An Israeli helicopter was shot down by a SAM in the 'Ammiq area of the Al-Biqa' valley, according to Lebanese press reports cited by Beirut radio. The Lebanese National Resistance Front announced that its men downed the helicopter, killing all members of the crew, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported. Monitored Israeli media have not reported any such incident.

Meanwhile, Druze and Christian militia released 104 kidnapped persons, Beirut radio reported. Earlier, Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil ordered his men to release all detainees while Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt condemned the kidnapping of the Maronite bishop of Tyre by Druze socialists, according to Voice of Lebanon radio and Radio Monte Carlo. The bishop was subsequently released, Beirut radio noted.

Lebanese Contacts — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met separately with presidential envoy Philip Habib and Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov, Beirut radio reported. Commenting on the meeting with Soldatov in remarks broadcast by the radio, Al-Wazzan said the Soviet Union has "something which it can offer" and can play an effective role in assisting Lebanon. Al-Wazzan denied he had asked the Soviet Union to press Syria to withdraw, asserting that Lebanese requests to Syria are made directly, "and we have made such an approach."

Israeli Position — Israel must neither fix a timetable for withdrawal nor say what it will do if the Syrians refuse to withdraw their forces, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. A senior Israeli official confirmed that Israel is formulating plans for a change in its military deployment in Lebanon, according to the radio. The official also said Israel will "categorically" reject any U.S. move to link Syria's withdrawal with U.S.-sponsored talks on the Golan Heights.

Syrian Position, Contacts — Culture Minister Najah al-Attar affirmed Syria's "irrevocable rejection" of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, adding that Syria will never change its position despite possible mediation by Arab and European countries, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing a statement published by

Tishrin. Syria will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon until after the cancellation of the agreement and the unconditional full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, the minister declared.

In another development Jerusalem radio cited the Arabic weekly *Al-Watan al-'Arabi's* report that President Hafiz al-Asad recently told PLO leaders Syria is convinced war will break out with Israel and expects to lose 20,000 men and suffer severe economic damage. Meanwhile, Al-Asad received the visiting Tunisian foreign minister, and Syrian envoys conveyed messages from Al-Asad to the leaders of Morocco, Mauritania, and the YAR, according to Damascus television, MAP, and Nouakchott and San'a' radios.

Egyptian Position — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told the London daily *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* that Syria and Lebanon should negotiate an arrangement for the withdrawal of Syrian forces under which Syria would obtain a security zone in Lebanon.

PLO

The five officers whom PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had placed under his "direct orders" issued a statement in Damascus rejecting these orders, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The dissidents announced they will remain in their positions in Al-Biqa' in order to put an end to the "deviation" within the Fatah leadership and step up armed struggle. The statement added that the officers will continue their "revolutionary movement" until their demands are met, including a call for the return to the battlefield of all exiled Palestinian forces, preparation of a military plan of action, an end to bribery and misuse of Fatah funds, and a call for an extraordinary Fatah congress to find solutions to all problems.

In another development QNA, citing "informed" Palestinian sources, reported that an agreement has been reached between the Fatah leadership and the military leaders to refer the issue of the recent rebellion attempt to the Fatah general congress scheduled to meet in Aden on 27 May. It has also been agreed to suspend a decision on transferring some of the dissident officers until after the congress, sources added.

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'Arafat's Activities in Lebanon, Syria Reported**Tours Al-Biqa' Area**

JN231839 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] Two days ago, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]; Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]; Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]; and Abu al-Havl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] toured the Al-Biqa' area and held several meetings with the military commanders and the organizational cadres. The most prominent of these meetings was the expanded meeting that included the members of the extended Palestinian Military Council, a number of the Fatah Revolutionary Council members, and the secretaries of the areas in Syria and Lebanon.

Brothers Abu al-Lutf and Abu Iyad, members of the Fatah Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. They stressed that it is necessary to reform the ranks to foil the designs and the plots to liquidate the Palestinian people's national rights.

Dialogue With Jordan Hailed

JN231821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has met in Tripoli with former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. They discussed the situation in Lebanon and recent developments in the Arab region. Abu 'Ammar earlier made an inspection tour of the camps of Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, where he met with the commanders, officers, and cadres of the Palestinian revolution. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar was received by multitudes of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who came to greet him and to renew the pledge to continue the struggle.

Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in a massive rally in which he stressed that it is impossible to bypass the Palestinian people's rights and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. He said that the dialogue with Jordan continues to back the steadfastness of our people inside the occupied homeland. Brother Abu 'Ammar called for confronting all possibilities in light of the escalating Zionist-U.S. threats to launch an aggression against Al-Biqa'.

He reasserted the PLO's rejection of the recent Lebanese-Zionist agreement.

Holds Al-Biqa' Press Conference

LD232217 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] The Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has stressed that the total withdrawal of Israeli invading forces cannot be through an agreement but by its abolition and the enforcement of UN Security Council resolutions 508 and 509.

In a press statement he made in Al-Biqa' yesterday, Abu 'Ammar explained that the Palestine revolution now stands between the hammer of the Reagan plan and the anvil of Arab pressure for it to accept this plan.

He said that the Palestinian leadership has not closed the dialogue with Jordan in the wake of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement the Jordanian file will be reopened. He added that Jordan refused the plan for the establishment of a confederal union between two independent states, presented by the Palestine revolution in its full form. King Husayn put forward the Reagan plan as an alternative, but we rejected it, so disagreement arose over the joint statement.

Abu 'Ammar concluded by saying that war is the only solution; the Arabs had lost a historic opportunity during the war in Lebanon and the epic battle for Beirut. All that is left for them now is to follow existing opportunities; the existing imbalance cannot be changed except by war.

Returns to Damascus

GF231421 Doha QNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 23 May (QNA) — PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Damascus from Tripoli, northern Lebanon, today after visiting the Al-Badawi and Nahr al-Barid Palestinian refugee camps.

During his stay there, 'Arafat also held a number of meetings with the Palestinian leaders, during which they reviewed the conditions of the Palestinians in the area and the deteriorating situation there as well as the condition of the Palestinians in the camps and the services they are in need of to consolidate their steadfastness.

Fatah Differences Continue; Resolutions Drafted**More Forces Join Dissidents**

GF231602 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 22 May 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Information available here indicates that in a sudden development that took place on Friday, the Fatah naval force in northern Lebanon and northern Syria joined Abu Musa's group.

Reliable Palestinian sources have told *Al-Watan* that the eruption of the situation between Abu Musa's group and Fatah was that Fatah's leadership withdrew its approval of the convocation of an expanded general congress for the movement that was scheduled to be held in Aden within a few days to deal with the situation. Abu Musa had called for this among other things, as a condition to resolve the current differences, and this was agreed upon.

Al-Watan has learned from the same sources that draft resolutions were formulated a few days ago to stop the deterioration of the situation. These resolutions were considered reasonable by eminent figures within the Fatah Central Committee. They did

not, however, win the approval of other members in the committee, and thus, the differences are continuing and widening and the situation is taking a grave turn.

These draft resolutions include the following:

1. Changing a number of the recent military and organizational decisions;
2. Defining the political stand in view of the resolutions of Fatah's General Congress and issuing a political statement on this by the movement's Central Committee;
3. Settling the issue of Abu Salih [Nimr Salim] and allowing him to resume his role and activities within the Fatah Central Committee, and defining the activities of the members of this committee provided that the whole movement comes under a collective leadership;
4. Discussing issues and developments in a congress of the Revolutionary Council and extending an invitation to hold an extraordinary congress of the movement;
5. Consolidating the Palestinian presence in Al-Biq'a and reorganizing the Al-'Asifah forces;
6. Rearranging budgets;
7. Bringing to trial those accused of not properly carrying out their duties during the Lebanese war;
8. Agreeing not to harm any member of Abu Musa's group.

Congress To Discuss Rebellion

GF231447 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 23 May (QNA) — An informed Palestinian source has stated that an agreement has been reached between the Fatah leadership and the military leaders to refer the issue of the recent rebellion attempt to the movement's general congress which is scheduled to meet in Aden on 27 May.

The source said it has also been agreed to freeze the decision to make transfers in the positions of the Fatah forces officers until after the congress, adding that a dialogue is currently underway on forming a unified military operations command due to the current circumstances in the region.

Demands of Dissidents Noted

JN240635 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Regarding the Fatah movement's internal differences, the five officers whom Yasir 'Arafat had put under his direct orders issued a statement in Damascus yesterday, rejecting to obey these orders and announcing that they will stay in their positions in the Al-Biq'a Valley in order to put an end to deviation in the Fatah leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

The statement added that the five officers will continue their revolutionary movement until their demands are met. A statement distributed to the Palestinian resistance offices in Al-Biq'a yesterday listed the following demands:

1. Summoning all the Palestinian forces from exile to the battlefield;
2. Preparing a military plan for all the Palestinian revolution forces, including Fatah's military wing Al-'Asifah, which must act as the backbone of the Palestinian resistance;
3. Setting up a committee in charge of Fatah's fund to put an end to bribery and investigate the cases of those who [word indistinct] the resistance funds;
4. Calling for an extraordinary congress of the Fatah movement to find proper solutions to all problems.

Jihad Salih, spokesman of the opposition group, stressed in Damascus yesterday that the Fatah leadership has cut off supplies to all fighting units.

PLO's Qaddumi, Khalaf Review Recent Situation

JN232001 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department and secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, addressed the expanded meeting that included members [words indistinct]. Brother Abu al-Lutf touched on the political developments in the region and their effects on the Palestinian issue and revolution.

Abu al-Lutf concentrated in his speech on the central issue that must be accounted for and confronted. This issue is the desperate attempts by the hostile forces at this stage to deal a blow to the Palestinian issue from within after the Zionist-U.S. onslaught against the revolution in Lebanon had failed to liquidate its material, political, military, and human presence.

Brother Abu al-Lutf noted that the attempt to deal a blow to the revolution from within is particularly directed against the Fatah movement because it represents the backbone of the Palestinian issue and the firm foundation for its unity, effectiveness, and national struggle. He also noted that, by virtue of its leading role in the PLO and through its Palestinian, Arab and international influence, Fatah has played a decisive role in foiling all schemes and conspiracies aimed at liquidating the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly those that the United States pledged to impose and implement by ignoring the firm national rights of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also noted the historic role being played by Fatah to preserve and safeguard Palestinian national unity, a unity that is in essence based on Palestinian affiliation and its national independent decisionmaking. He said: We in Fatah, particularly within the Central Committee and the Executive Committee under Brother Abu 'Ammar, will not allow deviation from the principle of democratic dialogue in settling problems

and crises within the movement or in the arena at large. This was our decision in the Central Committee. While tackling the current crisis, we have not closed the door in the face of those who harbor misconceived (?opinions), in order to allow them to return to the movement and its institutions [words indistinct]. From this premise, we issued a political statement containing several urgent [word indistinct] measures. Hence all the movement's members and cadres must completely and immediately adhere to these measures.

Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the Fatah prestige enjoyed by most members of the movement in various sectors, a prestige that was and still is the principal guarantee for this movement's existence, development, and tremendous steadfastness against the fierce storms raging against it from all directions.

Brother Abu al-Lutf concluded his speech by saying: During its 12th session, and through its discussions and results, the PNC provided decisive proof that Fatah, along with other responsible Palestinian organizations and all national Palestinian forces and functionaries represented at the council, are capable of curbing wagers by foreign sides aimed at splitting the Palestinian issue, and of keeping the national march of the Palestinian people on its correct course, the course of revolution until victory.

Afterward, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] spoke and reviewed the situation within the movement and the Palestinian arena. He dotted the i's and crossed the t's of the situation in light of the Central Committee's important meeting, which was followed by a political statement and organizational procedures. Brother Abu Iyad said that the procedures contained in the Central Committee's statement were adopted from the premise of a determination to reinforce the Palestinian revolution's military situation, particularly since war may erupt at any time. Therefore, he said, we must exercise our utmost alertness, awareness, and preparedness.

Brother Abu Iyad said that we in the Central Committee decided at the beginning to bless our customary Fatah style of dealing with internal problems on the basis of our democratic traditions, whose main pillars show concern for preserving the Fatah movement and avoiding any internal gap that may be exploited to strike it and fragment its ranks.

On this premise, we held continuous contacts with some of our brothers in the Palestinian organizations and the PLO Executive Committee in order to solve the problem by blocking the roads to those lying in wait to harm the unity of this movement. I say with regret that the response to these contacts and initiatives was not up to the desired level to solve the problem and then to move to tackle the movement's conditions within the legitimate framework. However, we did not become desperate and the recent Central Committee statement came as a last opportunity to revise and define stands that must be in tune with the movement's interests and with the Palestinian people's cause.

Brother Abu Iyad said that, as we give democratic dialogue the utmost chance within the framework of our Palestinian institutions and arena, no one should forget that there are red lines that have been unanimously defined by our movement since its establishment and that we will continue to take these lines into consideration.

1. Under no circumstances should anybody be permitted [words indistinct] provided that this interpretation remains within the framework of the movement and its organizational institutions.

2. No one, whoever he may be, should be permitted to seek Arab or non-Arab help to get the upper hand over the movement or to impose a certain point of view on it.

Brother Abu Iyad said that numerous Arab and non-Arab organs, including the organs of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, are working day and night to strike Fatah Movement's unity. If you listen to Al-Qadhdhafi's radio station, you will clearly hear the extent of the fever to wager on splitting and fragmenting the movement.

Abu Iyad stated: We in the Central Committee are the most knowledgeable about Al-Qadhdhafi and the most acquainted with his threatening stands. For example, while we were preparing to confront the Zionist invasion last year, we went to the colonel hoping to obtain certain types of weapons capable of causing a turning point in the war. Al-Qadhdhafi displayed all the weapons in his possession to us and said: These will be at your disposal should a war erupt. He agreed with us on means of sending these weapons to us. That was just a short while before the war began. When the Zionist invasion began, we asked the colonel — actually we appealed to him and begged him to fulfill his promise or part of it — but he did not even bother to answer our letters and envoys. Moreover, he did things to prevent others from helping us. He justified this conspiratorial behavior of his by saying that a revolution like this does not deserve to live.

Abu Iyad added: Then we left Beirut. Everyone knows that our departure was a result neither of a desire to save ourselves nor of an individual or improvised decision, but a result of the frightening defeatism whose most prominent embodiment is Al-Qadhdhafi. We did the impossible in order to prolong the battle with the Zionist enemy and held out for 3 months on an island surrounded by fire, enemies, and Arab indifference, a period during which we fought with the honor and nobility of cavaliers who devote their lives to their own people and nation. We fought the biggest battle of the great Arab nation together with our faithful brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement. Day by day we paid generously with our blood, waiting for help to come from those who had promised to send it. Unfortunately, nothing arrived but that ill-omened call by Al-Qadhdhafi asking us to commit suicide.

I say that, after our departure from Beirut with our heads raised high and the flag of Palestine and the revolution hoisted, Al-Qadhdhafi contacted us once through 'Abd as-Salam Jallud saying: Let us turn to a new page.

Now we can see the new page that Al-Qadhdhafi has turned. Abu Iyad concluded: He hanged five young Palestinian men. He claimed that those martyrs were not Fatah members. Their barbaric execution dealt a blow to our people and revolution, particularly since those who were executed had been sentenced to 5 years in prison and had already spent 4 years in Al-Qadhdhafi's prisons. Now he continues his mad wagering on splitting the Fatah movement. His latest fallacy was that he accused the cavaliers of the Arab nation, the creators of the glory

of Beirut, of being defeatists. Those who decided to fight and who did fight with pride and loftiness will not permit the defeatists to impose themselves as custodians on the Palestinian arena and decisionmaking process.

Libya Reports on Fatah 'Revolutionary Movement'

'Arafat's Position 'Severely' Shaken

LD231713 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] 'Arafat received a hard slap, severely shaking his position, when the masses of the Palestinian camps boycotted him and refused to hear his speech that was characterized by lies and hypocrisy. The new slap came when Yasir 'Arafat yesterday visited the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps some 81 kilometres north of Beirut and delivered a speech that was boycotted by the sons of these two camps, whom 'Arafat had left defenseless under the fists of the Zionists.

Reports from Beirut said that the inhabitants of the camps refused to come out and welcome 'Arafat and that he remained for a while with a number of his aides and some of the workers in these two camps and then left in a very emotional and distressed state. The Fatah organization and mobilization in Syria with all its leaderships, branches and cells announced its adherence to the Revolutionary Movement of Fatah, which was sundered by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa ['Abd al-Latif Jibarah]. The movement was also joined by brothers Abu Mai'n, official of Fatah in Syria, and Abu Nidhal Ismai'n, Fatah information official in Syria, and by Palestinian writer Nazih Abu Nidhal. They declared their full support for the Revolutionary Movement in Fatah. In order to confirm the support for the Revolutionary Movement the organization and mobilization in Syria has decided to stop university examinations.

'Arafat's 'Capitulatory Policy' Slammed

LD232128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 23 May (JANA) — A spokesman for the leadership of the new revolutionary movement in the Palestinian Fatah movement has affirmed that the pressures and malpractices that 'Arafat is carrying out against those who reject the tide of surrender reveal the actual critical situation that 'Arafat and his group are experiencing.

'Arafat's leadership today adopted a series of measures with the aim of applying more pressure on the groups that are rebelling against his capitulatory policy.

The spokesman for the revolutionary movement added in a statement issued today that those who want democratic dialogue and to confront the enemy do not cut off supplies to the units that reject the decisions perpetuating the division, do not ban the strugglers and fighters from contacting each other and do not confront the tide of the opposition by starving them and curtailing their movement when it is they who are stationed in the frontline positions facing the Zionist enemy.

The revolutionary movement issued a circular today in which it replies to the decisions taken by 'Arafat's leadership against the movement and a number of honorable Palestinian officers. The circular states that Colonel Abu Busa, ['Abd al-Latif Jibarah] Colonel (Abu Majdi), Lieutenant Colonel (Abu Ra'd), Lieutenant Colonel (Ziyad as-Saghir) and Major (Abu Isa) are remaining in their revolutionary positions, and together with the other brother officers and revolutionary strugglers under the leadership of the revolutionary movement are staying on...in order to correct the path of the revolution and prevent deviation with a view to escalating the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

The circular stressed that the revolutionary movement is here to stay and is will continue until all the demands for amassing full resources to foil the Reagan plan and all its suspect complementary plans are achieved.

It also stressed that the revolutionary movement will continue until the elimination of the obstacles and barriers preventing the establishment of a genuine Palestinian national front in unity with the Lebanese nationalist forces in their struggle to turn the Al-Biq'a and northern Lebanon into a base for national struggle as a basic step to dislodge the Zionist occupation.

The revolutionary movement's circular explained that those who want to struggle for the liberation of Palestine do not appoint defeatists, deviationists or condemned people as commanders over the revolutionary forces and do not insist on keeping these forces scattered by the Zionists and fascists far away from the arena of the revolution and from its masses.

Libya Attempts to Fragment Palestinian Cause

Al-Qadhdhafi's Divisiveness Assailed

JN240922 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT
23 May 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Colonialism, which created the principlagents to use [words indistinct] in their countries because this principle; namely, divide and rule, in addition to the policy of oppression, suppression, the establishing of detention camps, and the propagation of backwardness are the only way the agents can stay in power and carry out their masters' schemes while stirring up their peoples' feelings with unavailing fiery speeches. One of them is Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, who was suddenly promoted from the rank of captain in the Libyan Army to that of colonel and who one day came on the back of a U.S. tank to seize power and subsequently blare out that what he was doing was the best revolution and the miracle of the age.

However, soon afterward his false allegations were exposed and his connections were known. He then hastened to adopt the principle of divide and rule. This is Al-Qadhdhafi. After his innovation of false unionist plans [words indistinct] and after the revolutionary committees and the bureaus of the new socialist, democratic, revolutionary people's Jamahiriyah, the colonel could this time only use the principle of divide and rule against the Palestinian people and their giant revolution at a time when

the Zionist and U.S. enemy was desperately attempting to politically liquidate the PLO after failing to liquidate it militarily and fragment the Palestinian ranks as a prelude to the final liquidation of our people's sacred cause.

The attempts to fragment the national Palestinian ranks are not new. There have been many such attempt since the inception of the Palestinian people's revolution. Several others tried their luck in this regard, but only reaped disappointment, failure, defeat, and curses. Their names were put down in the records of treason.

We, in fact, are not replying to Al-Qadhdhafi and his rancorous calls to fragment the Palestinian ranks in the service of the U.S.-Zionist plans. We are only replying to these schemes and their planners and implementers. We know that Al-Qadhdhafi is only an obedient tool in the hands of these planners and the tool always does exactly what it is required to do. Consequently, this tool is so weak that it cannot even decide the method of implementing the hostile plans or the words it has to say in this regard.

What remains to be said is that anyone who plots against the Palestinian people will be thrown into the trash can of history and will be cursed by all the present and future generations. This is the law of struggling Palestine, Palestine of the revolution, and this is the decision of its people and all the Arab masses.

Plots Against Fatah Scored

*JN211840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT
21 May 83*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The masses in the occupied homeland have challenged the new Zionist measures and decisions pertaining to imposing collective punishment on the demonstrators and those who throw stones at the Israeli military patrols. Several Palestinian towns and camps witnessed stone-throwing operations by people who attacked enemy patrols, particularly at the Al-'Arrub Camp and in Ramallah and Al-Birah. In Gaza, the Palestinian citizens confronted an attempt to storm Gaza by mobs from the Zionist settlements with the participation of members of the Zionist Kakh Movement.

O our masses in the occupied homeland:

At a time when you are facing the Zionist occupation and the crimes of the Zionist settlers; at a time when your sons in the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces are on alert to confront a possible Zionist aggression in Al-Biqa'; and at a time when the heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance are carrying out their daring attacks against the Zionist occupation, the Libyan regime is continuing its rabid campaign against your revolution, choosing as its target the Fatah movement, the backbone of the Palestinian revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi's propaganda media are issuing statements about a split in the Fatah movement.

O our kinfolk in the occupied homeland: You and the masses of the Arab nation are aware that Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which intrudes itself on our struggle and cause, has contributed only

lies, and paid lip service to the battle of our people and nation against the Zionist enemy. Ten days ago, Al-Qadhdhafi's regime executed a number of our Palestinians under the pretext that they were plotting against him. This suspect regime is backing certain sides [jihad] in the Palestinian arena in an attempt to split the Palestinian ranks.

O our people in the occupied homeland. It is not surprising for the suspect Al-Qadhdhafi regime to make moves at this serious stage in our cause and continuous struggle against the Zionist occupation. Those who follow the moves of the Libyan regime clearly see that these moves coincide with the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. These Libyan moves are a free service rendered by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the Zionist enemy which is massing its forces in Al-Biqa' in preparation for an aggression against the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement — the forces that have rejected this agreement.

The Libyan moves against the Fatah movement come at a time when the enemy is escalating its repressive measures against our people in the occupied territory.

O our people in the occupied homeland. Al-Qadhdhafi's claims that there is a split in Fatah are ridiculous. You are perfectly aware that the incident of indiscipline in Al-Biqa' was settled in a responsible democratic manner at Brother leader Abu 'Ammar's initiative. The new moves of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime are represented in its backing of some hired factions that peddle Al-Qadhdhafi's ideas that counsel suicide for the Palestinian revolution, which was described by the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir as the noblest phenomenon in the Arab nation. For this reason, Al-Qadhdhafi sent one of his officers to feed these factions and coordinate with them in a campaign against the Fatah movement. However, their sick dreams and imagination will never succeed due to the alertness of our leadership, cadres, and hero fighters who are completing the struggle of our people in the occupied homeland and adhering to their national leadership that led all the daring battles against the Zionist enemy, including the legendary battle of Beirut.

O our people inside and outside the occupied homeland. Let us continue on our path with confidence and with the conviction that our revolution is very strong and that Al-Qadhdhafi's lies and calumnies are no different from his calls during the siege of Beirut. Let us raise our voices in saying that Al-Qadhdhafi's calls will be met with the condemnation and consternation of our people.

ALF Denounces Lebanese-Israeli Agreement

JN231918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — The ALF has announced its rejection of the agreement recently signed between the Lebanese Government and the Zionist entity, stressing that the agreement aims to liquidate the entire Palestinian question.

In a press statement here today, the ALF said the agreement, whose stages were implemented under U.S. supervision, will not restore Lebanon's sovereignty, because it stipulates that the

enemy is entitled to set up liaison offices enjoying immunity and carry out searches on Lebanese territory.

The ALF alluded to the attempts by traitor Hafiz al-Asad to circumvent and exploit the situation in Lebanon, urging the Arabs to expose the role and policy of the Syrian regime that complements both the role of the enemies.

DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah Urges Sanctions on Lebanon

*JN231509 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] In Damascus, Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, [DFLP] has called on the Arab world to impose sanctions on the Lebanese Government for signing the agreement with Israel. He reaffirmed that the Palestinian fighters will not leave Lebanon so long as there is one single Israeli soldier there and so long as the interests of the Palestinians residing in Lebanon are not guaranteed.

Denounces Lebanon-Israeli Agreement

*JN231615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, has denounced the humiliating agreement between the Lebanese

Government and Israel. In a press conference today, he said: We say no to this agreement and we will continue to reject it. Not a single Palestinian fighter will withdraw from Lebanon before the departure of the last Israeli soldier, and before the interests and rights of 400,000 Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon are safeguarded.

Hawatimah criticized the official Lebanese position by saying: The mistake of the Lebanese Government is that it turned its back on the two UN resolutions, gave all its cards to the U.S. Government, and was trapped just like As-Sadat, who placed all his cards in the U.S. basket.

He praised the masses' extensive rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and lauded the formation of a Lebanese nationalist front to oppose the agreement. He also praised the Syrian-Palestinian rejection because this agreement represents the second link in the U.S.-Israeli solutions to liquidate Arab rights.

Hawatimah affirmed that the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist alliance is the real way to confront this agreement to prevent it from being implemented and to foil its U.S.-Zionist objectives.

Kuwaiti Minister Notes Improved Oil Situation*GF231541 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 22 May 83 p 1*

[Text] Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah expressed optimism yesterday that the international oil market situation will continue to improve. He said: The oil situation is now good. Our previous forecasts were pessimistic as we included some reservations so as not to be surprised by the unexpected.

The minister affirmed that the OPEC members are committed to the resolutions of the recent summit which defined prices and production shares for each country. He expressed hope that these countries will continue to adhere to their commitments and not be affected by the improved oil situation in a way that would negatively reflect on their interests.

In this regard the oil affairs minister said the Third World countries are impatient with the big issues. Sometimes their patience runs out, and this is fine in regard to the issue of commitment to OPEC decisions.

The minister noted that OPEC continues to implement its decisions so as not to give the consuming countries the opportunity to infiltrate the ranks of the producing countries and harm the oil situation again.

Algerian Energy Minister in Syria for OAPEC Meeting*JN232200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and his delegation arrived in Damascus this evening to take part in the 30th meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council, which is due to open in Damascus on Wednesday.

They were welcomed at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources; Dr 'Ali Ahmad 'Utayqah, OAPEC secretary general; a number of ranking Oil Ministry officials; and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministers To Visit Tehran, Baghdad

GF231343 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 May (WAKH) — *Al-Fajr* daily published in Abu Dhabi today reported that the mission emerging from the GCC and comprising Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwait deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and information minister, will make a second visit to Baghdad and Tehran during the next few days.

The paper quoted reliable sources as saying that the mission will continue its task in order to bring the views of Iraq and Iran closer, since the first tour of the committee realized notable progress and the officials in both countries showed understanding toward the Gulf proposal to end the war between the two countries.

The sources stated that the two countries support the move of the GCC, regarding it is as a Gulf affair, a stand that was revealed by Kuwait in its contacts with the big countries that are permanent members of the Security Council.

The sources pointed out that there is optimism prevailing in the GCC in light of the results achieved by the mission that visited Baghdad and Tehran, particularly since the aim of this effort is concentrated on the interests of the Gulf peoples and the security and stability of the region.

The sources expressed optimism that the second tour of the mission will attain significant progress on the path of achieving the right way, which will lead to the termination of the war between Iraq and Iran, since definite points were proposed to Baghdad and Tehran during the first tour of the mission and these points received a favorable response from both sides.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister on GCC, Regional Issues

LD201307 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 20 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, has affirmed that a just settlement of the Iran-Iraq war is still possible if regional and international mediation efforts were given realistic opportunities.

In an interview published Friday in *Al-Bayraq* newspaper, Shaykh Sabah said efforts to halt the bloody Gulf war were of vital significance to the Gulf states, adding that Kuwait, since the beginning of the war, has been doing all in its power at the international level towards that end.

Asked to assess the outcome of recent contacts between Kuwait and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on the Gulf war, the official said "we felt positive response from

these states which said they were prepared to take action to halt this destructive war."

Indicating that the Kuwaiti diplomatic move was within the framework of the political stand of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the minister emphasized that Kuwait is still continuing to urge the big powers and the U.N. Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities in this regard.

Shaykh Sabah, who was interviewed in Kuwait, wound up earlier in the week a diplomatic mission to the warring capitals of Tehran and Baghdad which was part of a GCC initiative aimed at bridging difference between the combatants to allow handling of the oil slick problem in the Gulf.

Asked on the fate of Reagan's Middle East peace plan, Shaykh Sabah stressed that the proposal constituted a significant development in the American attitude towards the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

The plan contained a number of positive aspects, the minister admitted, but he contended that the formula contradicted the principles endorsed by the Arab summit conference in Fes last year concerning an overall Middle East settlement.

"The American formula failed to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which, the right to self-determination and statehood and ignored the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," he went on.

The Reagan proposal advocated a self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. The Arab Fes summit unanimously endorsed a peace plan calling for an independent Palestinian state and an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories to the pre-1967 borders.

Shaykh Sabah emphasized that "whatever success the Reagan plan can achieve depends on the American Administration's response to the Palestinian demands and its ability to amend the plan as to include these demands."

The official underlined that without the PLO participation in any efforts towards peace in the region, no settlement could be reached.

Meanwhile, he made clear that Kuwait is committed to the Fes summit resolutions and respects the stand of the PLO on whatever is related to the future of the Palestinian people.

Asked why an Arab summit conference failed to convene despite much talk of an imminent meeting last month, Shaykh Sabah said that such a conference was not an end but a means to achieve a joint Arab attitude towards the issue for which the summit was to be called.

The conference was postponed because "the developments in the Arab world necessitated further contacts and consultations to lay the groundwork for a successful summit and we believe the heads of state's meeting should be preceded by a session for the foreign ministers to prepare for the summit".

On the Kuwaiti stance toward the Lebanese crisis, the official noted that Kuwait is prepared to exert all efforts possible to enable Lebanon restore normalcy under its legitimate authorities.

"And I would like to emphasize Kuwait's support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to remove the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories and enhance sovereignty of the country and the unity of its people."

Asked whatever [as received] it was time for the Arab states to act collectively in the face of new Israeli threats of war, the minister said Israel has always undermined all peace efforts in the region through its aggressive and expansionist designs against the Arab nation.

"I am sure that without a pan-Arab stand the nation will not be able to face the Israeli plans," he said, adding that Kuwait is still calling on the Arab countries to brush aside their differences to bolster national solidarity.

Responding to a question on the GCC performance, the minister said "the prudent and well-calculated" moves of the regional body stemmed from the desire of the GCC leaders to ensure success to this kind of cooperation.

He said he was confident that in a short time the peoples of the region will sense the positive results.

The GCC, set up in May, 1981, groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Questioned why the Kuwaiti-sponsored Omani-Yemeni reconciliation was not progressing as speedily as desired, Shaykh Sabah affirmed that the relations between the two sides were advancing in the right track due to "the fraternal spirit" prevailing between Muscat and Aden.

But he stressed that the reconciliation talks which started in Kuwait in 1981 were sponsored by the Gulf Cooperation Council represented by Kuwait and the UAE.

South Yemen and Oman held high level reconciliatory talks in Kuwait late last year to end a long standing dispute. The talks, which were attended by Kuwaiti and UAE officials, culminated in the signing of the declaration of principles normalizing relations between the two neighbouring Arab countries.

On democracy in Kuwait, the official said it was facing some difficulties and criticism just like any other democracy in the Third World, but he emphasized that several obstacles were surpassed and this was reflected in the shape of harmony and cooperation between the legislative and executive powers.

The democratic process was crowned by the country's constitution and the revival of parliament, he said.

Answering a question, the minister ruled out a new Kuwaiti Government reshuffle for the time being.

Military Delegation Visits Hungary

LD201543 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The chief of the Army General Staff, Major 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, left the country today at the head of a military delegation for an official visit to the People's Republic of Hungary at the invitation of the chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian Army, Major General Istvan Olah.

The delegation includes the commander of the naval forces, the director of the chief of the Army General Staff's office, the head of the training section at military operations, authorities and senior teachers at the military academy, and army officers.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani Foreign Minister Visits Kingdom

Report on Arrival

LD212148 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2105 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 21 May (SPA) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan arrived in Riyadh this evening for a 1-day visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom, Najim Saqeb Khan.

On arrival, the Pakistani foreign minister stated to SPA that his visit to Saudi Arabia comes in the context of consultations and an exchange of views on a number of international issues of common interest.

Meeting With Sa'ud al-Faysal

LD221432 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, had a meeting today with the foreign minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The meeting was attended by the head of the Asia and Africa Department at the Foreign Ministry, 'Abbas Ghazzawi; the Saudi ambassador to Pakistan, Samir ash-Shihabi; and by the delegation accompanying the Pakistani foreign minister.

'Abbas Ghazzawi told SPA after the meeting that the meeting dealt with bilateral cooperation and a number of international issues of mutual interest, foremost the Middle East question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Afghan problem.

22 May Departure

LD230103 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2330 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Jidda, 22 May (SPA) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan left Jidda tonight for London after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal and dis-

cussed with him the consolidation of cooperation between the two countries in all fields in addition to a number of international issues of common interest. He was seen off at the airport by (Salim Sunbul), head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and by the ambassador of Pakistan to the Kingdom.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister on Visit to Kingdom

Arrival Statement

LD201857 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Jidda, 20 May (SPA) — The foreign minister of Bangladesh, Aminur Rahman Shamsud Doha, and the delegation accompanying him arrived here this evening. He was welcomed at the airport by Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization, Habib Chatti, and head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul.

In a statement to SPA, Shamsud Doha said he will hold talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign affairs minister, on bilateral relations, and with Habib Chatti on preparations for the 14th Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held in Dhaka at the end of this year. He said Bangladesh shows special interest in this meeting because of the current circumstances facing the Islamic nation.

Meeting With Sa'ud al-Faysal

LD212107 Riyadh SPA in English 1907 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Riyadh, May 21 (SPA) — Visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha conferred here today with his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The meeting concentrated on discussing means of boosting cooperation between the two countries as well as questions of mutual interest.

Shamsud Doha arrived here earlier today from Jidda, in the framework of his current trip to the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, Doha arrived tonight in Jidda, from Riyadh, as part of a visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the Riyadh airport by Prince Sa'ud and a number of high-ranking officials.

Press Conference

LD231847 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1323 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Jidda, 23 May (SPA) — The foreign minister of Bangladesh, Aminur Rahman Shamsud Doha, described his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, as being important and covering bilateral relations and important regional and international issues.

The Bangladesh minister, who is currently visiting the Kingdom, held a press conference today in Jidda. He said that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal acquainted him with the situation in Lebanon after the

signing of the agreement between Lebanon and the Israeli entity. He added that the Lebanese issue is not just an Arab issue but an issue of concern to all Muslims and the whole world.

He said that he acquainted his royal highness with the results of the UN conference on the Palestine question, held in Kaula Lumpur and listened to his royal highness's views regarding developments in the Middle East. They discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and he was informed by his royal highness about the efforts being exerted by the Gulf countries to mediate between the two countries.

He also expressed hope that diplomatic efforts will succeed in leading to the departure of foreign forces from Afghanistan. The Bangladesh foreign minister, referring to the situation in Afghanistan, expressed his country's denunciation of and opposition to the presence of foreign forces there. He denied that his country is thinking of restoring relations with Afghanistan. He said that there are no changes in the Bangladesh posture toward the Kabul government.

He announced that the League of Southeast Asia States for Cooperation [as received] is to begin effective activity as its foreign ministers are to meet in the 1st week of next August to discuss this issue.

Shamsud Doha expressed his confidence in the petroleum policy adopted by the Kingdom. He described it as a stable and necessary policy for the Third World.

Concerning the visit of Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl to Bangladesh, he said that it was an important and fruitful visit, during which current and future projects and various spheres of cooperation were discussed. He added that projects in which the Kingdom participates in his country are concentrated in the sphere of agriculture.

Meetings With Habib Chatti

BK221037 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha arrived in Riyadh yesterday from Jidda. He was received at the airport by his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The two ministers are expected to discuss matters of mutual interest and issues involving the Islamic ummah [community].

The foreign minister is scheduled to have a second and final round of talks with OIC [Islamic Conference Organization] Secretary General Habib Chatti in Jidda tomorrow. The talks are expected to cover the preparations for the 14th Islamic foreign ministers conference being held in Dhaka in December next. Mr Shamsud Doha had his first round of talks with Mr Chatti in Jidda yesterday.

UAE

Syrian Information Minister Concludes Visit

GF231324 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad left Abu Dhabi for San'a' today following a 1-day visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula states.

During his visit the Syrian information minister delivered a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation.

PDRY

YSP, LCY Delegations Conclude Talks 23 May

GF231818 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The final round of talks between the YSP delegation under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] under the chairmanship of Comrade Petar Matic, member of the Central Committee of the league, was held at the Secretariat of the Central Committee this morning.

The talks began the day before yesterday and dealt with bilateral relations between the two friendly parties and countries, the most important political developments, and a number of issues of mutual interest.

YAR

President Salih Takes Oath of Office 23 May

GF230933 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] San'a', 23 May (WAKH) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih took his constitutional oath before members of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly during the

extraordinary session of the assembly that was held today after his reelection as the head of state for the next 5 years.

The extraordinary session was attended by the two vice presidents, the prime minister, the ministers, members of the Consultative Council and the Supreme Judiciary Council, members of the Standing Committee, senior officers of the armed forces and security, and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in San'a'.

Syrian Information Minister Arrives on Visit

GF231852 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad arrived in San'a' tonight on a brief visit to our country, during which he will convey a written message to the brother commander and secretary general of the General People's Congress from his Brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY Mr Iskandar said that the letter deals with the developments of the situation in the Arab world, particularly since the signing of the agreement between Lebanon and the Zionist entity, and explains Syria's stance on that.

He was received at the airport by Brother Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Aswah, under secretary of the Information Ministry; the Syrian ambassador to San'a'; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Muhyi ad-Din Comments on Foreign Policy*NC212140 Cairo MENA in English 2115 GMT 21 May 83*

[Text] Asyut, Egypt, May 21 (MENA) — Egypt maintains contacts with all the Arab countries with the exception of one country of them only, and our African relations are excellent, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said here this evening.

Addressing a popular and political rally the (ruling) National Democratic Party (NDP) held, Muhyi ad-Din said Egypt's relations with the non-aligned countries have grown to as they were before, following President Husni Mubarak's recent visits to these countries and the non-alignment summit which he attended.

The prime minister called for stopping the bloodshed in the war raging between Iraq and Iran, causing losses of 150 billion pounds to both peoples up to now.

On the forthcoming meeting next Wednesday of the Nile Valley Parliament, the prime minister said joint laws would be worked out during the meeting in the economic and security interest of the two peoples.

Ghali Calls for Syrian Security Zone in Lebanon*PM231903 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 23 May 83 p 1*

[Abdallah Shaykh Muhammad report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in Cairo — date not given]

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali expressed the hope that Syria and Lebanon will reach an agreement on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon under which Syria will be given a security zone in Lebanon.

In an exclusive statement to *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* and its sister *Arab News*, Butrus Ghali said that Egypt believes that "the sisterly countries, Syria and Lebanon, should negotiate just as Lebanon and Israel negotiated. We hope that such negotiations will achieve the common objective, which is the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon and the rebuilding of a strong and independent Lebanon. Meanwhile international guarantees should be found to ensure Syrian withdrawal, just as the U.S. Administration provided guarantees that encouraged Israel to withdraw."

Ghali considered the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as a first step toward removing obstacles to peace in the Middle East. But, he added, "the benefit in this step lies in following it up with other steps, including freezing the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza."

Continuing, he said: "Egypt's stand since the signing of the Camp David treaty and the beginning of negotiations with the U.S. Administration and the Israeli Administration has been no new negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza without freezing the settlements."

The Egyptian minister said that pressure on the U.S. Administration and the Israeli Administration is bound to realize the demand for halting the building of settlements in the occupied territories.

Regarding the negotiations between Jordan and the PLO, Ghali expressed the hope that the talks will be resumed. He said: "There is no alternative to Reagan's plan currently on the horizon, and therefore we should encourage the U.S. Administration to continue with the initiative."

He added: "Accordingly, we should encourage the moderate countries to resume negotiations within the framework of Reagan's initiative, which is considered the best starting point in the quest for peace."

Ghali said that Egypt is still in contact with the PLO although relations between the two sides have not returned to normal.

He said: "We call upon the PLO leaders to resume negotiation with the Jordanian Government in order to begin launching Reagan's plan."

He expressed the hope that relations between Egypt and the PLO will be restored to normal at the earliest possible time.

Regarding Egyptian-Arab relations the Egyptian minister said: "Contacts are taking place behind the scenes between heads of state, at foreign minister level, and at various other levels."

He added: "The only thing that has not happened is the exchange of ambassadors. I believe that we should not exaggerate the importance of the absence of ambassadors at a time when contacts are taking place at all levels."

Continuing, he said: "It was the Arab countries that severed relations with Egypt and it is up to them to take the first step if they want these relations to be resumed. Egypt will not take the first step."

The Egyptian minister expressed the belief that the achievement of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East will pave the way to the resumption of Egyptian-Arab relations.

He added: "The disagreement with Egypt is not over the objective because we all are seeking to restore the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, but over the ways or the framework of negotiations."

Regarding the African summit, Ghali expressed the hope that the Addis Ababa summit, scheduled to be held in June, will succeed. He said that Egypt's position is to urge postponing discussion of problems that have led to the failure of two attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli.

He said that Egypt is still opposed to Polisario membership in the OAU but said that Cairo's efforts are devoted to preserving OAU unity as the best framework for African Cooperation.

Government Condemns South African Attack*NC240917 Cairo MENA in English 0824 GMT 24 May 83*

[Text] Cairo, May 24 (MENA) — Egypt condemned today the recent aggression launched by the racist regime of South Africa against Mozambique.

An official Foreign Ministry source said today that Egypt considers this attack against Mozambique's sovereignty as a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter. This aggression also is a threat to world peace and security in the region of South Africa, and stresses anew the aggressive intentions of the white minority regime in South Africa, the source added.

Egypt urged the international community to act swiftly to put an end to this treacherous aggression, and to help the people of Mozambique in repelling the attack and defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mubarak to Visit Sudan for Nile Valley Parliament**Mubarak, Numayri Speeches Set***NC221214 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 May 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will meet with Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri tomorrow. This will be the first in a series of meetings President Mubarak will hold in Khartoum. President Mubarak will attend the ceremony that will be held to install Ja'far Numayri as president for the third time. Presidents Mubarak and Numayri will each deliver a speech on this occasion and both presidents will also deliver speeches on Wednesday at the first meeting of the Nile Valley Parliament. After that both presidents will hold a press conference in which they will speak about the results of their talks.

'Ali on Sudan Visit*NC221455 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 May 83*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has made a statement on the occasion of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Sudan. 'Ali said: This is one of the most important visits to be paid by the president to Sudan, because it will coincide with the start of the implementation of the integration agreements, and because it will take place when the area is witnessing important political developments.

'Ali added: President Mubarak's visit will cover several areas. Summit meetings will be held between Presidents Mubarak and Numayri. The Higher Council for Integration will open its meetings. The Nile Valley Parliament will be opened. Fraternal Sudan will celebrate the May revolution anniversary and the beginning of President Numayri's third term.

The deputy prime minister added that in addition, meetings of the first session on foreign policy and diplomatic coordination between the two countries will be held within the framework of the meetings to be held between Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Sudanese

Foreign Minister Muhammad al-Mirghani. They will deal with the situation in the area, peace efforts, the situation in Lebanon, and the situation in Africa prior to the convocation of the OAU summit.

'Ali further said coordination between the two countries' Foreign Ministries and their embassies abroad will be discussed to ensure the integration of the two countries' relations with all states in the world and to support their joint interests.

In conclusion, 'Ali said all efforts will be exerted to step up the implementation of the integration projects between the two countries to raise the two fraternal peoples' standard of living and to bolster the development efforts in both countries.

Talib Departs for Khartoum*NC230834 Cairo MENA in English 0755 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Cairo, May 23 (MENA) — Speaker of the People's Assembly Dr. Sufi Abu Talib left this morning for Khartoum accompanied by Shura Council Speaker Dr. Subhi 'Abd al-Makim and the 60 members of the Nile Valley Parliament.

Dr Abu Talib leads the delegation as the alternate chairman of the first seven-day session of the parliament, due to open on Wednesday.

Dr. Abu Talib said the Nile Valley Parliament will deal with issues referred to it by the Higher Integration Council.

The parliament will also discuss the general features of the plan and reports submitted by the specialised technical committee.

Deputy Speaker of the Assembly Sayyid Zaki, said the holding of the Nile Valley Parliament in Khartoum is a historical event and a glorious achievement which has intensified the hopes of the valley in the north and south.

The Nile Valley Parliament opens its meetings on Wednesday morning and President Husni Mubarak will address the session.

'Ali To Discuss Integration*NC201845 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 83*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will meet this coming Wednesday with Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad al-Mirghani Mubarak. This will be their first meeting within the framework of the Integration Charter between Egypt and Sudan.

The two ministers will discuss international questions of mutual interest and the Middle East situation, particularly in Lebanon in the light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

'Ali and al-Mirghani Mubarak will also discuss developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, Egyptian and Sudanese relations with African states, and the preparations for the African summit

conference scheduled to be held in Ethiopia 6 July.

These talks are in implementation of the first integration executive program concerning the coordination of the two countries' foreign policy. They will also discuss how to support the bilateral moves in the integration efforts, and how to make this known at the international level to attract foreign investment for the integration production projects.

Mubarak Departure Reported

NC231431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Khartoum this afternoon to begin a visit to Sudan, during which he will attend the celebration installing Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri for a third term in office. He will also attend the opening of the Nile Valley Parliament and the opening of the meetings of the Higher Council for Integration.

President Mubarak is accompanied in his visit to Sudan by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Immediately on his arrival in Khartoum, President Mubarak will hold a summit meeting with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. They will discuss the international situation and the conditions in the Middle East, particularly the Lebanese problem, Arab relations, and the Palestinian question. The two presidents' discussions will also deal with the African summit meetings to be held in Addis Ababa. They will review the integration projects between Egypt and Sudan.

Abu Basha Says Marxists Operating Secretly

PM212216 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 18 May pp 1, 10

[Khayri Nur Ad-Din report: "The Interior Minister Says: Marxist Groups Operating Underground"]

[Text] Interior Minister Major General Hasan Abu Basha has revealed that groups which believe in marxist ideology are operating underground and that some people are still trying to impose their tutelage on the Egyptian people. He added that there will be no truce with any outlaw group operating illegally.

Abu Basha also said: President Mubarak gave democracy every chance of success. It was the government which exposed all the deviation and corruption cases about which the press has been talking and it was the government which brought these cases to justice.

He added: It is wrong to say that the September decisions were the cause of what happened in October 1981. That is a lie and a fabrication. There were attempts to assassinate President as-Sadat months before September. The group which did carry it out had the arms and explosives ready before September.

Interior Minister Abu Basha was talking to the National Democratic Party's youth in As-Salam city. The meeting was attended

by Assistant Youth Secretary Muhammad Rajab and 100 young party members.

Maj Gen Abu Basha said that it was the security department which unearthed Tawfiq 'Abd al-Hayy's bad foodstuffs case and referred the case to the socialist prosecutor. When 'Abd al-Hayy left the country, he added, he did so in a normal way, was not at the time of his departure wanted for interrogation by any side, and his case surfaced 1 week after his departure.

The interior minister emphasized that there is no restriction whatsoever on legal party activities. He added that not one single newspaper has so far been confiscated despite the fact that some people think that freedom and democracy mean incitement, casting doubt, denying accomplishments and distorting facts.

He added that despite these excesses President Mubarak continues to meet with opposition party leaders. He added that legality and the rule of law are Egypt's hope for achieving adequate living standards for the people and establishing security and stability. The emergency law, he said, is only used against violence and terrorism and has been invoked against 48 people in addition to those currently under investigation.

NDP Leader Criticizes Syria's Stand on Agreement

NC210800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — the National Democratic Party [NDP] deputy leader for foreign affairs has affirmed that Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the pretext that it jeopardizes Lebanese interests means that Syria has appointed itself as the guardian of Lebanon — a matter which completely conflicts with Lebanon's internationally recognized status.

In an interview with the weekly *Akhbar Al-Yawm* today, Dr Khalil says: If there are Syrian objections on the basis that the agreement restricts Lebanon's sovereignty in certain aspects, then the Syrians themselves are primarily responsible for these restrictions because of their interference in Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance is also responsible to a great extent for the current situation.

On the extent of the agreement's congruence with the Arab defense pact, Dr Khalil says that Syria itself violated the Arab treaties when it backed Iran against Iraq in the Gulf war and therefore Syria has no right to come and say today that by this agreement, Lebanon is violating its Arab commitments.

Regarding the recent reports that Syria might adopt measures against Lebanon such as closing the highway between it and Lebanon, Dr Khalil says that if taken, these would be retaliatory measures motivated by the desire to torpedo the agreement and subject Lebanon to Syria's will.

Dr Khalil adds that this would lead to the opening of the commercial road between Lebanon and Israel and that these measures would strengthen the economic and commercial ties between Lebanon and Israel.

Dr Khalil further says: If we are interested in Lebanon's sovereignty and its Arab affiliation, and in giving it an opportunity to solve its domestic problems, then the first opportunity to do this was provided when Egypt advocated "hands off Lebanon" and called for the departure of all forces from Lebanon.

The NDP deputy leader hints that the continued presence of the Syrian forces will only lead to the fragmentation of Lebanon's unity, and to the consolidation of the Israeli occupation and sectarian strife, and to the instability of peace in the area.

Answering a question on what is being reiterated to the effect that by its rejection Syria can cause serious consequences in Lebanon which would impede any steps toward a peaceful settlement in Lebanon in particular and in the Middle East in general, Dr Khalil says: I believe Syria is counting on several points. It is counting on the PLO, with all its groups, to submit to Syrian influence, which it had recently lost during the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

Dr Khalil adds that Syria is trying to polarize the PLO to keep it at a distance from Jordan lest the Palestinian question be settled and the Golan problem remain unresolved.

Dr Khalil says that Syria does not defend principles which must prevail in the area but that it rather undermines these principles.

Dr Khalil then says: The United States proved its effectiveness when it intervened to solve the Lebanese crisis and reached an agreement satisfactory to Lebanon. What the United States has achieved was one of the conditions which King Husayn of Jordan stipulated for the negotiations — the need to prove the effectiveness of the U.S. role in the negotiations.

Regarding the PLO's opposition to the agreement on the basis that it contains nothing on defending the rights of the Palestinians particularly because they are being threatened with expulsion from their homes in southern Lebanon, Dr Khalil says: The agreement has nothing to do with the affairs of the Palestinians. It is an agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The Palestinian affairs should be tackled in an agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese Government.

Ash-Shadhili's Case Referred to Tribunal

NC230534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — In tomorrow's edition *May* says that deposed Lieutenant General Sa'd Ad-Din Ash-Shadhili will soon be referred to a military tribunal.

The paper adds that military information concerning the safety and security of the state contained in some of his writings which were published abroad has been checked. [passage indistinct]

Communique Cites 22-23 May War Operations*JN231843 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 May 83*

[Communique No 1,100 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With definite confidence that strong Iraq will triumph and that the treacherous Iranian aggression will be crushed, our brave Armed Forces continued their activities in the operational sector, with the following results for last night and today:

1. Our daring helicopters this morning dealt violent blows to the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the area opposite our forward positions east of Basra in the southern operational sector, scoring direct and effective hits. All of our helicopters returned safely to base after accomplishing their mission successfully, praise be to God.
2. Our forward units bombarded an enemy troop concentration with artillery in the northern operational sector, killing 19, wounding others, and destroying 2 vehicles and 4 infantry positions.
3. One vehicle and three infantry positions were destroyed in the central operational sector.
4. One infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post — killing its occupants — were destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 May 1983

Haddad Addresses European Parliament on Gulf War*JN221720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 22 May 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 May (INA) — National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad has expressed the assembly's readiness to cooperate with and respond to any efforts by European national assemblies and the European Parliament to implement the European Parliament's recent call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and to put as much pressure as possible on Iran, which opposes international efforts in this regard.

This came in a message today Haddad addressed to the president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, in the wake of this parliament's recent call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and its call on the 10 EEC foreign ministers to support an immediate end to the military operations between the two countries by holding political contacts with them.

The Iraqi official hoped that the EEC ministers' political efforts would succeed in stopping the war and forcing the Iranian aggressors to sit at the negotiating table and agree to a just and lasting solution based on international charters and UN principles.

Haddad stressed the National Assembly's desire to bolster its cooperation with the European Parliament and continue direct dialogue in their common interest. He also praised the European Parliament's invitation from the EEC states to take part in the international conference on Palestine, which will be held in Paris later this year under the aegis of the United Nations.

Turkish Prime Minister Sends Message to Ramadan*JN211452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 May 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 21 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. The message was conveyed by the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad when Ramadan received him today.

The message deals with means of reinforcing cooperation between the two countries and methods of following them up in accordance with what was agreed upon during Taha Yasin Ramadan's last visit to Turkey. It also asserts the Turkish companies' desire to contribute on a large scale toward implementing development projects in Iraq. In his message, Ulusu expressed his country's strong desire to expand and strengthen economic and technical relations with Iraq.

Soviet Cultural Delegation Arrives in Baghdad*JN232004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — A Soviet cultural delegation led by Aleksandr Vasilyevich Anurlin, deputy chief of the Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived here this evening on a weeklong official visit to Iraq. The head of the delegation told INA that he will sign a protocol for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq for the year 1983-84.

He stressed the need to expand and deepen the existing relations between the two friendly countries, specifically in the cultural field.

Briefs

New Governor Sworn In — Aziz Salih Numan today took the constitutional oath as the new governor of An-Najaf. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 May JN]

Interior Minister on Student Bridge Crossing*JN240908 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 24 May 83 p 1*

[Text] Amman, *Ar-Ra'y* — Interior Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat has stressed that the recently-adopted measures to organize movement across the two [Jordan River] Bridges do not apply to the West Bank students now studying at the universities and community colleges in Jordan and abroad.

Responding to an *Ar-Ra'y* correspondent's question, the minister added that the previous measures governing the students' movement across the bridges remain unchanged.

AD-DUSTUR on Israeli Bid To Enact Deportation Law*JN201132 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 May 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Before the Danger Takes Place," *Ad-Dustur* says: The military occupation authorities in the West Bank and Gaza have asked the Israeli Government to issue laws saying that any Palestinian citizen who causes trouble to Israel will be deported. The occupation authorities' view of troubles begins with mere participation in a demonstration and goes on to no limits. In another explanation of this request, the Israeli chief of staff has asserted, in a report addressed to the Zionist minister of war, that deportation is the most effective punishment.

Ad-Dustur adds: Before talking about the danger of approving this, we have to point out an important fact; namely, this request is new evidence that may be added to the endless evidence of the steadfastness of the kinfolk and their confrontation of all the occupation policies. The kinfolk have been so courageous and sincere, that they have foiled all the Israeli plans, especially those regarding the evacuation of lands with the aim of rendering them asprey for the settlement and Judaization policy. Neither organized Israeli terrorism nor the repressive, liquidatory acts, nor the economic, social, and psychological pressures have so far succeeded in weakening the steadfastness and will of the kinfolk, or imposing the option of displacement on those remaining on the land. This failure is an obstacle to the settlement policy and to imposing the destructive fait accompli.

Ad-Dustur adds: The Israeli announcement of the intentions of the occupation authorities came 1 day after the Jordan Interior Ministry's statement, which indicated in word and deed, Jordan's responsibility toward the steadfastness of the kinfolk and toward foiling the Israeli plans to empty the occupied territory of its inhabitants, and then declare it a part of Israel. The Israeli announcement also discloses very clearly, not only the occupation authorities' intentions and plots, but also their full conviction that the eviction of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza will only be achieved by an active and organized deportation operation.

Ad-Dustur concludes: Any Israeli measure of this type violates international legality, the UN Charter, and all norms and principles, and should be comprehensively confronted before it takes place. If the world believes that the West Bank and Gaza are

occupied territories, then the occupation does not have the right to change the geographic or demographic nature of the land. We hope the Israeli intentions will be condemned before they turn into laws and a fait accompli as requested by the occupation authorities. It is the responsibility of all those who are concerned about peace, stability, and justice in the world to speak their peace and exercise their ability to put pressure and influence for the sake of the principles they defend.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee To Meet 27 May*JN220800 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 22 May 83 p 24*

[Text] Amman, *Ar-Ra'y* — Well-informed sources yesterday said that the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to bolster the steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories will meet in Amman on 27 May to discuss the Jordanian Government's recent measures of organizing the traffic across the bridges, which aims to strengthen the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, Fatah Central Committee member, and member of the joint committee, on Thursday held talks in this regard with Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories.

Belgian Delegation Ends Visit to Amman*JN201410 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 May 83*

[Excerpts] Prince Albert Liege, Belgium's heir to the throne, and his economic delegation left Amman today following a 6-day visit to Jordan. He met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and a number of senior officials. He also held several meetings with officials at the Ministries of Industry and Trade, Health, Public Works, Agriculture, and Transport on promoting joint cooperation between the two countries in the economic and trade spheres. The delegation also visited a number of tourist and historical sites.

The delegation was seen of at Amman airport by Crown Prince Hasan, Industry and Trade Minister Walid 'Asur, National Planning Council President Hanna 'Awdah, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, the Belgian ambassador in Amman, and the Jordanian ambassador in Brussels.

Joint Statement Issued*JN211136 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 May 83*

[Excerpt] Amman, 21 May (PETRA) — The following joint statement was issued:

1. Following the talks that were held at the highest level during His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Kingdom of Belgium on January 1983, a Belgian economic delegation led by His Highness Prince Albert, Belgium's heir to the throne, and supervised

by Andre Kempinair, secretary of state for foreign trade, visited Jordan from 15-20 May 1983.

2. His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Prince Albert and the accompanying delegation. His majesty stressed the importance of promoting and deepening the strong, friendly relations between Jordan and Belgium.

3. The prime minister received the delegation, which also met with concerned ministers. The delegation also met with representatives of the public sector in Jordan. During these meetings, economic and commercial relations between Belgium and Jordan were reviewed and all aspects of joint cooperation were discussed.

4. The two sides affirmed the existing good and friendly relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Kingdom of Belgium. They expressed a determination to strengthen these relations and to broaden cooperation in the economic, commercial, and technical fields.

5. The members of the Belgian delegation had the opportunity to become acquainted with Jordan's noticeable progress during the past decade in urban development and public works, as well as with important projects, agriculture, and development in the Jordan Valley.

6. The numerous contacts between the two sides revealed a similarity in the field of development in the two countries. They also revealed numerous possibilities in which Belgian technology could contribute to the development projects, to which the Jordanian Government gives top priority.

7. The two sides agreed that possibilities of cooperation exist, particularly in agriculture, industry, water, public transport, and public health.

8. The delegation became acquainted with the various elements of these fields. The Jordanian side welcomed the participation of Belgian companies in the study and implementation of these projects.

9. The cooperation contacts that were made during the delegation's visit will be followed by individual visits by Belgian businessmen and by visits by Jordanian officials to Belgium to exchange experts and instructors. The two sides affirmed in this regard, the importance of vocational instruction and education.

10. To facilitate the proposed cooperation in the various fields, a financial protocol was signed. Subsequent agreements will define the implementation of the provisions of this protocol.

11. The Belgian delegation was informed of the Jordanian authorities' desire to increase the export of Jordanian products to Belgium, taking the trade balance between the two countries into consideration. This particularly applies to the export of phosphates and their products, potash, agricultural produce, and other material to Belgium. The delegation will inform the relevant business branches of these possibilities in detail.

Decree Issued Appointing New Ambassadors

JN220813 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 22 May 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — A royal decree has been issued endorsing the appointment of a number of ambassadors in the Foreign Ministry. The decree reads as follows:

Walid al-Batayinah, nonresident minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinaire to Hungary.

Ibrahim 'Izz ad-Din, ambassador to the United States of America.

Tahir al-Masri, minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinaire to the United Kingdom.

Dr Hani al-Khasawinah, ambassador in Paris.

Wa'il al-Masri, Jordanian ambassador to Chile, shall be transferred to headquarters.

Al-Wazzan Meets Soldatov; To Visit Paris 29 May
NC231438 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
 1330 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today began his activity with a lengthy meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. Prime Minister al-Wazzan inquired about the real Soviet position toward the agreement and the possibility of a Soviet contribution in tackling the Lebanese crisis.

Government sources said Ambassador Soldatov reiterated his country's position, which calls for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and affirmed the Kremlin's full support for the Lebanese Government in its efforts to regain full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. The prime minister will continue his international contacts with an official visit to Paris at the invitation of his French counterpart Pierre Mauroy. The date of the visit has been set for Sunday [29 May]. The purpose of the visit is to discuss the details of the Lebanese crisis in the light of the agreement, and the French contribution to the achievement of withdrawals and to supporting the Lebanese legal authority in its effort to regain full sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

Comments After Meeting

NC231720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov. In reply to newsmen's questions, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] All these contacts are part of the efforts we are exerting at every level to save Lebanon and its people from the acute crisis and immense tragedy through which they are living.

Our meeting with Ambassador Habib was natural, since he is continuing the mission which he has begun. As you know, he is on a foreign tour to follow up what pertains to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in which the U.S. side is participating. Mr Habib put us in the picture regarding his intensive contacts abroad, which must be pursued because they have not achieved the positive results we in Lebanon are expecting.

What Habib brought with him, as I said, must be followed up, and he shall follow it up.

As for our meeting with the Soviet ambassador, there is Lebanese activity at the Arab and international levels. The Soviet Union is one of the big powers that is active and has influence in the international sphere. It is an important party in all world and international affairs. We reviewed the existing situation, the agreement that has been concluded, and the various positions of the Arab and foreign states, especially the friendly states, with the ambassador. Naturally, just as we have asked all states to support Lebanon to get rid of the Israeli occupation and restore full sovereignty to Lebanon, we placed on the Soviet Union its share of this international responsibility to get Lebanon out of the whirlpool in which it is living. If states other than the Soviet Union have exerted influence on Israel in order to bring Lebanon

out of its tragedy and end the Israeli occupation, the Soviet Union at this stage has something which it can offer. We do not know exactly what it can offer, but we believe that everyone who can do something must do so. The Soviet Union, as we think and as all people think, can play an effective role at this important stage.

I tried with all honesty and sincerity to explain all the conditions in order to be understood by all. I affirmed that we did not want to discuss politics today; we are dealing with the fate of a homeland. We must be understood from this viewpoint, and every step made both by us and by others must be viewed from this viewpoint.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it is possible to say that you have asked the Soviet Union to exert efforts with Syria to accept the withdrawal of its forces?

[Answer] We do not need to ask for the mediation of anyone between us and the Syrian brothers. When we have a request to make of the Syrian brothers, we will approach them directly, and we have made such an approach. [end recording]

Tyre Bishop Kidnapped by Socialist Gunmen

NC231553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT
 23 May 83

[Text] It has become clear that the instructions given to the Socialist gunmen call for aggravating the security situation in an attempt to embarrass the authority and prevent it from devoting its efforts to tackling the aspects connected with Lebanon's liberation from foreign occupiers. The negative repercussions of these instructions have become clear from the following developments:

1. Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri's kidnapping at a Socialist roadblock in Ash-Shuwayfat.
2. The Socialists' refusal to attend the Bayt ad-Din meeting and to submit a list of names of the kidnapped.
3. Attacking Christian workers in the light metal plant in Ash-Shuwayfat.
4. Increasing armed roadblocks in the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and Upper Al-Matn areas.

The Lebanese Forces Command 5th Branch has issued the following statement:

Within the framework of the Socialist aggression and at a time when efforts to calm the situation were being exerted, the Socialists have aggravated the situation. On the Khaldah triangle, Socialist armed elements, under the command of Faysal 'Ayyash, the Socialist official in the Ash-Shuwayfat area, kidnapped Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri, the pastor of the Tyre parish, and led him with his driver — who is from the Al-Ma'ushi family — and an accompanying deacon to Ash-Shuwayfat. The fate of the three is still unknown until this time.

Patriarch Khuraysh has contacted President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and asked him to work for Bishop Khuri's release. Patriarch Khuraysh also contacted Druze spiritual leader Muhammad Abu Shaqra to ensure Bishop Khuri's safety.

These foolish actions of the Socialist gunmen were received with strong denunciation and protest, especially since the kidnapped person is a religious leader who has always called for love and for Lebanese unity.

Socialist gunmen have tried to kidnap Christians working in the light metal plant in Ash-Shuwayfat. However, the Army forces were able, following a clash with the attacking gunmen, to arrest 17 gunmen, including the group's commander. A U.S. Marines spokesman said some of the plant workers went to the command headquarters and asked for help. A Lebanese Army force proceeded to the scene and clashed with the attackers. The spokesman said the attackers threw three handgrenades near the plant.

Bishop, Companions Released 23 May

NC231705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The efforts exerted by President Amin al-Jumayyil were crowned with success a short while ago with the release of the pastor of the Maronite parish of Tyre, His Eminence Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri.

Gunmen had kidnapped the bishop when he was traveling in his car along the Al-Jiyah-Khaldah Road. They detained him with his deacon Istifan al-Khuri and his driver Marun al-Ma'ushi in Ash-Shuwayfat.

President al-Jumayyil telephoned Maronite Patriarch Cardinal Khuraysh twice to brief him on the efforts which were being exerted by the Army and the various security organs to secure the release of Bishop Khuri. The efforts bore fruit, and Bishop Khuri and his two companions were released a short while ago.

Junblatt Condemns Bishop's Kidnapping

JN231739 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT 23 May 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Nu'aym — recorded]

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has condemned the abduction of the Maronite bishop of Tyre, Yusuf al-Khuri, and his two aides, who were released a few hours after their abduction.

Junblatt, who is currently visiting Amman, added that he fears that the kidnappings and counter-kidnappings in the mountain region will assume such a magnitude as to make it difficult to contain in the future. He said: I repeat my appeal to solve the mountain issues through dialogue and understanding.

Al-Jumayyil Telephones Junblatt

JN241254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The tension which prevailed in Lebanon's Ash-Shuf area during the past few days has noticeably eased after the two warring factions—namely, the Socialist and the Lebanese Front's forces had released most detainees, particularly the Tyre Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri.

President Amin al-Jumayyil played an active and important role in bringing about this detente. He telephoned Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party. Junblatt stressed to the Lebanese president the need to contain the mountain incidents and to reach lasting solutions. He also told him that he will shortly return to Beirut to discuss with him the means of restoring security and tranquility.

Walid Junblatt left Amman for Paris today. A well-informed source in the Jordanian capital said that Junblatt will meet with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson the day after tomorrow, Thursday. The same source added that at the end of his visit to Paris Junblatt will leave for the Lebanese capital to meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil.

104 Kidnapped Persons in Ash-Shuf Released

NC232017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] There was an exchange of kidnapped persons in the Ash-Shuf area this afternoon. The number of those who were returned to their families totals 104, and efforts are continuing to bring about the release of the remaining kidnapped persons held by the two sides.

Sham'un, Salam Discuss Developments With Habib

NC231852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Ambassador Philip Habib this afternoon met with [former] President Camille Sham'un for 1 hour. They discussed the post-agreement stage and the results of Habib's tour in the area.

President Sham'un said that the discussions dealt with the situation resulting from the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the positions of some Arab states which have expressed support and the states which have not yet announced their position. He added: International efforts are expected to continue to calm the atmosphere and to prompt Syria to change its position and to accept direct negotiations with Lebanon or through friendly states.

[Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam this morning received Ambassador Habib and reviewed with him for 90 minutes the current situation and the new developments in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Al-Wazzan, Others Comment on Mountain Incidents
NC232001 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Senior officials today devoted a great deal of attention to tackling the kidnapping incidents in the mountain, which have aggravated the situation at a time when they are busy holding Arab and international contacts to prevent anything that could delay the Israeli withdrawal in accordance with the agreement.

Commenting on the incidents in the mountain, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today said:

[Begin recording] Actually, before what happened yesterday, the government was holding contacts, mostly behind the scenes, to restore security, stability, and calm in the mountain area. This is an explosive area that directly threatens security and safety. We were satisfied with the response we received from every one and the effective and sincere efforts made by the parties to put an end to what is happening, because it does not serve the Lebanese interest at all. It serves the interests of others who do not want the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and do not want the Israeli occupation to end.

We continued these efforts. We were surprised by the incidents which took place yesterday and which were caused by a cursed mind. Matters then interacted in a mad and unreasonable manner. Hence we made our appeal to every one to let wisdom prevail and control their nerves, because, in the final analysis, we will all lose, and the homeland will lose if we allow emotions to run like that.

Efforts have succeeded in stopping this process and this whirlpool. We continued our efforts in this respect today. I had a meeting with former Minister Hamadah, and I made some requests and asked him to exert efforts, and we hope the results will appear soon. I also held contacts with the other side, from which I sensed a readiness for cooperation. We hope that those who can do something will help us. We are responsible as Lebanese, and we have the primary duty to realize the seriousness of what is happening and be the first to sacrifice our emotions and to control our nerves. If we do not act on this bases, we will undermine the homeland, and we will not accept this. [end recording]

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has stated that what is happening in the mountain is similar to the events of 1975. He has called on everyone to be vigilant and careful. He made this statement after chairing a meeting today attended by security officials of the Phalangist party and the Lebanese Forces and a representative of the Ash-Shuf Phalangist Council. The discussion dealt with the situation in the mountain.

Following the meeting, Al-Jumayyil called for the formation of a joint Christian-Druze force under the command of a Lebanese Army officer to be appointed by the government on the lines of the unification of the Lebanese Forces which put an end to actions which used to take place in the past. Al-Jumayyil also called for the release of all kidnapped, even if the move is not reciprocated.

He maintained that unless there is a military force to put an end to present actions, it will not be possible to stop what is happening. What we have experienced in the war proves that there are things that can be dealt with through dialogue and that there are other things which require force.

Former Minister Marwan Hamadah today intensified his contacts and meetings to tackle the situation in Ash-Shuf and to bring about the release of the kidnapped. Minister Hamadah called on Prime Minister al-Wazzan for this purpose and reviewed with him the situation in the mountain and the need to tackle the repercussions of the recent events quickly. In addition, he also visited former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and held a meeting with the chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council, Nabih Birri, during which they reviewed the situation in the mountain in all its aspects.

His eminence the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, has commented on the kidnappings in the mountain, saying: Lebanon can no longer tolerate further bloody tragedies, particularly in this difficult period through which it is passing and in which the country requires the efforts of all sincere people to work for the security of the homeland and the citizens.

His eminence the mufti added: The kidnapping incidents, which have begun to spread in the area as a result of the tragic war in the mountain, demand that we strongly denounce such actions, because they are inconsistent with religious values and human principles. It is truly regrettable that the kidnapping today involved Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri, a religious leader who occupies a prominent position.

His eminence concluded: It is time to let wisdom, logic, and the national interest prevail. On our part, we place all our capabilities for cooperation with everyone to achieve a real national unity that will put an end to all the suffering taking place.

Phalangist Leader Tells Habib of Partition Fears
NC231912 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT
 23 May 83

[Text] [Phalangist party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has stated that he has issued an order to the Lebanese Forces to release all detainees who were detained yesterday and to hand them over to the Lebanese authorities.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil made this statement following a meeting he held with Ambassador Philip Habib. During the meeting, which lasted from 1700 to 1815 today, a review was made of the situation related to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the ways of implementing it, in addition to the deteriorating situation in the mountain.

The Phalangist leader expressed the conviction that Lebanon has reached the abyss and that Israel will not leave Lebanon, but will remain in the south in one form or another if Syria refuses to withdraw. In such an event, we are afraid that Lebanon will face partition, and its partition will mean its end because Lebanon cannot survive unless it remains united with its Muslim, Christian, Druze, atheist, and Jewish communities.

In answer to a question, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: The discussion, certainly, dealt with the situation in the mountain. The solution lies in the creation of a deterrent force that will stop what is happening, especially since all the Lebanese inhabitants of the mountain denounce what is happening and want to live together on the basis of mutual respect, out of faith that there is no homeland for them except Lebanon.

The Phalanist leader congratulated Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri on his safety. He expressed the hope that men of religion will be spared acts that harm Lebanon's image.

Beirut Reports Israeli Helicopter Downed

NC240641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0550 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Press reports say an Israeli helicopter was shot down yesterday in 'Ammiq area in the eastern slope of Al-Baruk mountain by a ground-to-air missile. There have been no reports from Israel about the incident.

The reports also say Israeli forces are building a second defense line in the Jubb Jannin-Kamid al-Lawz area in western Al-Biqā' while continuing their reinforcements and massing troops along the confrontation line with the Syrian forces. They have also dug up trenches, built earth barriers along the first defense line, set up barbed wires, and planted anti-armor and antipersonnel mines. It was observed yesterday that several senior Israeli officers made field inspection tours in Al-Biqā' areas, where they met with area commanders and officers.

Dozens of Israeli helicopters flew over the front, and reconnaissance planes made several sorties at 1100 yesterday while Israeli fighters broke the sound barrier over the area.

Resistance Claims Responsibility

NC240610 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0540 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that its fighters shot down an Israeli helicopter in the 'Ammiq area on the eastern foot of Al-Baruk mountain at noon yesterday with a ground-to-air missile. The front said that all members of the helicopter crew, estimated at 15 soldiers, were killed.

Lebanese Forces Score Socialist Activities

NC222116 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] An official Lebanese Forces source has made the following statement:

While the atmosphere was calm and the efforts were active to find a final solution for the crisis in the mountain, and after the Lebanese Forces commander had addressed an appeal to the Druze citizens, calling on them with amity for fraternal coexistence, amid mutual respect for the freedom of every mountain, citizen; while contacts were taking place at the highest levels

between the Lebanese Forces commander and the notables of the honorable Druze community, in which [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and other Lebanese leaders participated; and after Druze community Shaykh 'Aql had adopted a positive constructive stance, which he crowned with a meeting with his excellency the president; Mr Walid Junblatt and his armed men were preparing for a new tragedy in the mountain with the innocent paying its price, as usual — a tragedy that would recharge the atmosphere and take us backward once again.

Last Saturday morning, the Socialist leaderships in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh received instructions from Mr Walid Junblatt on the need to carry out something to thwart the atmosphere of pacification. Because it was very difficult to create any military action because of the Israeli army's insistence on controlling the military situation, the armed Socialists resorted to cowardly actions which they started carrying out as of yesterday morning: Their personnel manning mobile checkpoints began to selectively kidnap and kill in a desperate attempt to bring back the specter of sectarian fighting and to prompt the Druze leaders to take obdurate stances with a view to thwarting the current contacts. These contacts had reached very positive results, serving the interests of all mountain citizens. However, their plan failed because the Lebanese Forces had decided to work continuously at achieving coexistence among the various mountain communities and because the Druze leaders have realized the reality of this stance.

On this occasion, the Lebanese Forces would like to commend the stance taken by Shaykh 'Aql and the community's political leaders, who are working on a purely national basis to restore unity to the Lebanese mountain. The Lebanese Forces warn the Socialist Party's armed men of the consequences of persisting in playing with fire to serve alien interests, such as impeding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and preventing the Lebanese Government from establishing its authority throughout Lebanon. We are alert to the Socialists' intentions and to their utilization of the worst weapon for fratricide, namely, the weapon of kidnapping, and we shall do all we can to see that the spirit of coexistence continues in the mountain in order to preserve its unity, because Lebanon's unity depends on the mountains' unity.

Al-Murabitun Reiterate Rejection of Accord

NC222039 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The Supreme Central Political Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun has held a periodical meeting under the chairmanship of the movement's leader, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat. It emphasized that the Zionist enemy's military withdrawal is a comprehensive patriotic and Islamic demand, and that the agreement which has been signed does not provide at all the main prerequisites of national sovereignty and of Lebanon's Arab affiliation.

The committee reiterated the movement's objective and declared rejection of the peace [As-Sulh] agreement with the Zionist enemy. It affirmed that the movement will continue its actions to reach a formula or draft formula realizing the unity of the progressive national and Islamic rank and stand, and to then

prepare an executive program to confront the dangers threatening Lebanon and the (?area).

Regarding the situation in the mountain and the Al-Iqlim area, the committee said our inhabitants and compatriots there are being subjected to harassments, deprivation, coercion, and violence in a way worse than military shelling — a matter which is almost tantamount to a conspiracy to strike the homeland's structure and foundation.

Secret Agreement Annexes Claimed

NC231454 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon
in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Following its periodic meeting, the Higher Political Central Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun has affirmed that there are secret annexes and aspects to the agreement which was signed by the Zionist enemy. This is evident in some of the justifications which have been made, including the implicating position announced by Deputy Edward Hunayn, Lebanese Front secretary general, who called for a joint defense treaty between Lebanon and the Israeli enemy to complement the agreement.

The committee announced that the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun is continuing to work for the unity of the national and Islamic rank on the basis of its rejection of the agreement, which should have supposedly been based on a national, Islamic, and Arab united stand months before it was signed.

Communists Issue Statement on 'Arafat Meeting

NC231559 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A spokesman for the National Movement in Tripoli has made a statement on the meeting which was held yesterday at the Lebanese Communist Party headquarters with Yasir 'Arafat. The spokesman said that 'Arafat considers that the area has been at a historical turning point since last June. 'Arafat stressed the need to support the stand of Syria, which is mobilizing its resources and capacities to resist Israel.

Druze Leader's Interview With AR-RA'Y

JN231045 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 23 May 83 p 25

[“Exclusive” interview Amir Majid Arslan, a Lebanese Druze Leader, granted to *Ar-Ra'y* in Beirut —date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is your attitude toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Answer] There is no doubt that this agreement is the best solution to preserve Lebanon's independence because it secures all the non-Lebanese forces' withdrawal from its lands. We hope that this agreement will be implemented as soon as possible in the interest of Lebanon.

[Question] But why is there objection to the agreement?

[Answer] Lebanon is a democratic country and every citizen has the right to express his opinion about any subject, particularly the major ones. We hope that opposition will remain democratic because this country can no longer tolerate further wars. Lebanon has passed through many troubles which almost destroyed its entity.

[Question] What is your position on some Arab countries' rejection of the agreement?

[Answer] Lebanon has placed itself at the disposal of the Arab countries to solve its internal crisis and during the past years Lebanon witnessed Arab moves on the highest levels. However, these Arabs moves have not produced the desired results and the exacerbation of affairs has led to our present situation. It was natural for Lebanon to embark on negotiations in order to ensure the return of stability to all Lebanese areas under full national sovereignty. If some Arabs have adopted a certain stand on the agreement, this does not mean that all Arabs will stand against Lebanon's welfare, particularly since this country has offered the Palestinian issue what no other country has offered. Therefore, this country should enjoy stability and peace without harming the Arab-Lebanese relations, especially since Lebanon considered and still considers itself a part of the Arab world.

[Question] How do you view the mountain war?

[Answer] The implementation of the agreement will greatly help the Lebanese legitimacy with all its security forces to spread its authority over all the Lebanese territories in general and the mountain in particular. This will consequently end this tragedy, in which we can only see destruction for this region which had previously enjoyed quietness and stability and which had been an example on the Lebanese people's coexistence. The desired solution to the mountain problem lies in the return of legitimacy which has to preserve security and prevent transgressions without discrimination within the framework of restoring cohesion among the mountain people and subsequently among the sons of the one homeland.

[Question] It is noted that the Druze community has submitted a list of demands. Why has this list been submitted at this particular time?

[Answer] Many rumors have been circulated on the position of the Druze community on the overall internal situation in Lebanon. Some even began to cast doubt on this community's loyalty to Lebanon. Therefore, it was natural to publish this memorandum in order to stress the following points:

1. The allegations that the Druze are seeking partition and establishment of their own sectarian state were made by non-Druze sources. Some continue to talk about such attempts, claiming that they have come to the mountain to prevent the partition. This stand is rejected because the Druze call for general political reforms in their homeland, Lebanon, and this is one of their rights. Meanwhile, the Druze are seeking cooperation and understanding with all Lebanese factions without any

infringement on the homeland's safety. This request emphasizes the community's affiliation to its homeland.

2. The memorandum stressed support for the Lebanese authority for the sake of liberating Lebanon in the manner it deems appropriate, while preserving the unity of land and people. The community also expressed its support for the government's steps regarding the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon.

[Question] Does the danger of partition still exist in Lebanon?

[Answer] The partition plan in Lebanon has been foiled for ever. The recent events proved all the Lebanese people's adherence to their homeland. We hope that the new rule will make large strides toward providing the appropriate atmosphere for the establishment of a homeland permeated by justice and equality for all.

[Question] Do you support the idea of holding a national conference in Lebanon?

[Answer] We support any meeting which can help bring the Lebanese people's viewpoints closer. We are ready to take part in this conference if it is held out of our concern for coexistence and Lebanon's well-being.

[Question] What is your position on the 1943 charter and is this charter still suitable for the coming stage?

[Answer] The 1943 formula is the best formula for the establishment of the Lebanese homeland. Without it Lebanon would not exist. The charter defined the formula of coexistence among the Lebanese families and did not deal with general subjects. This formula can be amended according to the regulations and laws. Therefore, the charter is a necessity, but general reforms should be undertaken to ensure Lebanon's unity and the Lebanese people's equality.

[Question] Do you approve of the idea of a secular state in Lebanon?

[Answer] Lebanon is a democratic, not sectarian, country. It must be viewed only from this angle. The proposed future solutions should be delayed pending the Lebanese people's meeting to define the picture of future Lebanon.

[Question] How do you view Lebanon's future?

[Answer] Lebanon was born with the agreement of all the Lebanese. I think that we are living the stage of the rebirth of a unified Lebanon. I also think that the future will be on the level of our aspirations in the service of Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

Syrians Reportedly Open Road, Send T-72 Tanks

NC231251 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1222 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Syrian forces have opened a road linking Syria and Lebanon and leading to Dayr al-Ghazal. A number of T-72 tanks were seen passing this road. It has also been learned that another number of tanks and

rocket launchers have been stationed in the R'it plain and the Al-Fikani quarter [Harat al-Fikani]. There are Syrian concentrations equipped with 120-mm artillery and Grad missiles in the township of R'it.

In addition, the Syrian forces have built a mountain road linking the Niha hills with the Zahlah hills. Informed sources told the Voice of Lebanon that a number of persons with orders from a certain Arab country have entered Lebanon to carry out certain missions.

Other reports say a ship anchored off the ABC Company in the north and unloaded a quantity of weapons and ammunition through special boats.

RFL Reports Druze Artillery Fire on Suq al-Gharb

NC231814 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Shortly after 1700 this afternoon, Socialist positions opened artillery fire on Suq al-Gharb. The Socialists are said to be continuing to dig trenches and to set up barricades in the region of Khaldah.

An Israeli military spokesman has declared that the Druze Socialists of Walid Junblatt are the ones responsible for the large-scale kidnapping and murder of Christians and for the increased tension in the mountain. The Israeli spokesman added that the Socialists are well supported by Syria, but that contacts were in progress with non-Socialists in the mountain to get calm restored.

RFL on Syrian SAM-2's, PLO Forces in Al-Biqa'

NC231824 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' say that the Syrian occupation forces have installed a battery of SAM-2 missiles in the plain of Shmistar. Also, considerable numbers of Palestinian armed elements are reported to have entered Lebanese territory from Syria and taken up positions at (Marbun) in Al-Biqa'. These forces are reported to be connected with Yasir 'Arafat and to have come in in order to strengthen his position in the face of the dissident forces of Abu Musa in the region of Ta'labaya.

Syrian-Israeli Tension in Al-Biqa' Reported

NC240653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Tension prevails between the Syrian and the Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa' plain, while observers believe that a military flareup cannot be ruled out if diplomatic efforts fail. So far such a failure has not occurred because of the level of contacts among the Arab capitals and the level of international contacts. Begin says the IDF is prepared to confront the recent Syrian forces' reinforcements in Lebanon. Begin told the Knesset Foreign and Defense Affairs Committee that Israel would not declare a unilateral schedule for withdrawal from Lebanon.

Radio on U.S. Military, Financial Aid to Israel*JN211716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 May 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has announced that it has decided to cancel the ban on delivering 75 modern F-16 fighter planes to Israel. This ban was announced almost a year ago as part of the U.S. campaign of pretending to denounce the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the barbaric siege of Beirut and the accompanying horrific crimes that shook the conscience of the world.

At that time, the U.S. ban did not have any material or moral effect on Israel's policy, position, or ability to continue the invasion and plunder of Lebanon, because the delivery date of these aircraft was 1985, and Israel did not need these aircraft since the United States had generously provided it with more than enough modern aircraft to commit aggression against others and to raid targets several thousand kilometers away from Tel Aviv, such as the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad.

Even when the United States agreed, during the Carter administration, to give relatively old war planes to Egypt and modern planes to Saudi Arabia in return for massive amounts of money, the deal was accompanied by giving more modern planes to Israel than were given to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Not once in the history of U.S.-Israeli relations did the United States withhold various types of military arms and aid from Israel. Furthermore, U.S. arms saved the Israeli military establishment from collapse and total defeat in October 1973 when the United States opened the doors of its arsenal and transported military hardware to Israel in the biggest airlift in history.

Today, as the United States announces the cancellation of its propagandist decision, it reaffirms, in the document the government submitted to Congress, the U.S. Administration's commitment to guarantee Israeli qualitative military superiority over all the Arab states, both the friendly and the hostile, or what Washington calls the extremist and moderate.

The U.S. Government, while justifying the dispatch of the tools of destruction, killing, and aggression to Israel, and consequently the preparation for new aggression and invasions, did not forget to continue the instigation, distortion, and slander campaign against Syria. It also did not forget to hold Syria responsible for the arms race, which Washington practices, leaving the Arabs with one of two options: Either they surrender to the U.S. war machine, into the hands of the Israeli rulers, or endeavor to develop their intrinsic defensive forces to confront and repulse the attempts to impose U.S. hegemony that follows from Israel's invasion and aggressions.

The entire world knows that Israel invaded Lebanon and committed the most horrible crimes against the defenseless civilians and civil establishments. The world also knows that Israel has launched aggressive and expansionist wars, occupied others' lands, and refused to withdraw from them, violating UN principles and resolutions. The world also knows, and the Washington rulers admit, that the United States has turned Israel into an

aggressive U.S. military base against the Arabs, and against peace, security, and freedom in the region. Washington's rulers do not conceal that they have turned Israel into a great military power; U.S. State Department spokesmen consider Israel the third military power in the world.

When it announced the end of the embargo on the delivery of U.S. jet fighters to Israel, its intention to increase military and financial aid, its commitment to provide Israel with technology required for the production of the new Israeli Lavi jet fighter, as well as its commitment to secure Israel's superiority over all the Arab states, the U.S. Administration disclosed its hostile position toward the Arabs and peace as well as its complete responsibility for Israel's wars, invasions, and occupation of the Arab lands, thus undermining the claims of its friends that the United States can play a mediation role, let alone seeking U.S. action against Israel.

The United States has rewarded and continues to reward Israel for invading Lebanon because the invasion, which took place with U.S. approval, was planned to serve U.S. objectives in the region. But the U.S. rulers should not celebrate their success in Lebanon and the region now, because the battle is still going on and the reckoning is bound to take place in the end.

TISHRIN Commentary on U.S. Support For Israel*JN240904 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 24 May 83*

[Text] Damascus, 24 May (SANA) — In its commentary today, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: From the Camp David accords to the contract of submission, the U.S. Administration has been maintaining pressure to impose capitulation on the Arab nation and U.S. peace plans on the region. The paper adds that terrorist Sharon was the first to disclose a part of this plan when he said that Israel's strategy in this decade will continue to represent a U.S. tool for carrying out the U.S. plan in the region.

When he openly threatens Syria and talks about the increasing Soviet danger in Syria, Weinberger, in fact, proceeds from the U.S. principle that Israel should remain superior to all the Arabs in order to save the imperialist plan in the region.

Tishrin concludes: The aggressive U.S. position against the Arab nation and their aspirations for regaining the land and rights was clearly expressed by Shultz when he said that the U.S. Administration will provide Israel with all its needs, thus proving that this is the only way for Israel to carry out its role as a tool for implementing U.S. plans in the region.

Syrian Press on Agreement, U.S. Position*JN231012 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Damascus, 23 May (SANA) — In today's commentary, *Al-Ba'th* says: Those who volunteered to speak in the name or on behalf of Syria, the foremost being Shultz, were required to play down the importance of Syria's rejection of the contract of submission by playing with phrases and by a diplomacy which they thought was faultless.

Al-Ba'th adds: What they were required to do was to depict the Syrian rejection as the problem of Lebanon and of peace in the Middle East. In other words, they wanted to quickly bypass the agreement — the bargain — and move to the Syrian rejection.

Al-Ba'th adds: We in Syria are not worried about this falsification of facts, because we are supported by the masses of our nation, and the Lebanese nationalist forces fully realize that this party is only calling for one solution in the region, namely, the U.S. solution. We not only reject this solution, but we will resist it until it is foiled.

Al-Ba'th concludes: The declared Syrian stand is not a tactical one as they claim. Syria has rejected the contract of submission because Syria seeks life for Lebanon. Therefore, it is natural for Syria not to negotiate in light of the agreement, not to receive Habi, and finally, not to withdraw from Lebanon, leaving gains for Israel and leaving Lebanon in Israel's hands.

In today's commentary, *Tishrin* says: One does not need much intelligence to discover that U.S. imperialism is the Arab nation's basic enemy and that the Zionist entity is only a tool in the region to carry out the plans drawn up by the Pentagon.

Tishrin adds: Despite the fact that there is much proof to make this fact obvious to everyone, some Arabs are still pinning great hopes on the U.S. position, relying on what has recently taken place in Lebanon through the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement that was worked out by Shultz.

Referring to the U.S. negotiator's role at Camp David and in Khaldah, or El-Khalisa [Qiryat Shemona], *Tishrin* says: The U.S. negotiator pretended to support the Arab negotiator in order to apply pressure and force him to offer concessions to the Israeli negotiator under the pretext of preventing the latter from carrying out new acts of aggression.

Tishrin adds: What happened the first time has happened a second time when the Begin Cabinet exploited the signing of the agreement in order to obtain new gains, which were embodied in lifting the embargo imposed on the export of the F-16's, and facilitating the production of the Israeli Lavi plane, in addition to the secret documents that Shultz signed and in which he pledged to adopt the Israeli point of view.

Tishrin concludes: The statements made by U.S. officials reveal the hostile intentions of imperialism and affirm that the ugly American will remain the Arab nation's basic enemy. Are our Arab brothers fully aware of this?

Damascus on Escalating Opposition to Agreement

JN232022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from various Arab countries indicate that opposition to the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli agreement, which is being imposed on Lebanon, has begun to escalate and to include numerous circles in Arab governments, in political forces and

parties, and among the Arab masses. Press reports from the Arab countries also reveal that the U.S.-Israeli campaign to show the Israeli-U.S. agreement as an agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and for securing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty have failed miserably. This is in spite of all the skill demonstrated by those who signed the agreement, marketed it on the Arab level, and overcame Arab obstacles, thus matching U.S. Secretary Shultz' speed in contriving the draft agreement before submitting it to Lebanese public opinion and various political forces.

Following the collapse of the campaign aimed at portraying the agreement as one of withdrawal, sovereignty, and independence, the U.S.-Israeli plot to hold Syria responsible for the continued presence of the Israeli forces in Lebanon has also collapsed. Also, the attempt to transform the Lebanese issue from a conflict between Lebanon and an aggressive invading Israel into a conflict between Lebanon and Syria with all this entails of purifying the image of the Israeli invaders, giving legitimacy to their presence in Lebanon, and drawing the curtain on their barbaric crimes in Sabra and Shatila, Sidon, Tyre, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and At-Tayyibah, has collapsed.

With every day that passes, the U.S.-Israeli agreement becomes more exposed, in the eyes of all the Arabs and in Lebanese, Arab, and international public opinion, as a grand operation of deception and trickery, a suspect deal between the United States and Israel in which they share the spoils of the invasion of Lebanon. According to this deal, Israel will control southern Lebanon and Lebanese waters, and will infiltrate economically, politically, and culturally. The United States, on the other hand, will employ the invasion and the agreement to impose submission on the Arabs under the false pretext of seeking peace, a peaceful settlement, and solutions to the region's crises.

It is becoming clear to Lebanon and to the Arab countries and masses that the United States and Israel want to impose submission on Lebanon, a separate peace treaty, and a suspect deal that infringes on Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and security, removes it from the Arab ranks, makes it subject to the requirements of Israeli security, and transforms it into a tool that Israel will use against the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

It is also becoming obvious that the agreement is not a mere development of the 1948 armistice agreement, but a recognition of Israel, which takes Lebanon out of its Arab environment and away from its pan-Arab commitments based on its membership in the Arab League, the Joint Arab Defense Pact, and the resolutions of various Arab summits to which it agreed.

It has become obvious in the Arab arena that Syria's position is sound, correct, realistic, and principled. This position was dictated by Syria's free will and by its determination to shoulder the burdens of commitment of the common cause of the Arab nation and the responsibility for the defense of the nation's interests, masses, and countries against the U.S.-backed Zionist danger, whose expansionist schemes and ambitions threaten all Arab countries.

Despite all their attempts to deceive and mislead, those who signed the agreement to be imposed on Lebanon, have become

exposed in Lebanon, in the Arab arena, and in the world at large as enemies of peace and justice, as enemies of Lebanon's national interest, and of the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

The Arabs are attempting to rally around Syria now to save Lebanon, to defend the security of the Arab nation, and to foil the conspiratorial agreement and all Zionist and imperialist schemes that are related to and dependent on it.

SANA Cites TASS on Israeli Buildup in Al-Biqā'

JN231419 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 23 May (SANA) — The Zionist forces continue to reinforce their forward positions on the contact lines with the Syrian units operating within the peace-keeping ADF in Lebanon. TASS reports that the Israeli command yesterday sent Centurion and Merkava tank units to the Al-Qasr heights overlooking the Syrian positions in Al-Biqā'. TASS adds that the Israeli forces constructed a new road between these heights and their positions in (Buq'ah) and (Midukha).

The Zionist enemy, according to TASS, reinforced its positions in 'Ayn 'Arab with a large amount of armor and war materiel and placed its troops there in a state of alert. Furthermore, the Israeli corps of engineers has mined all roads between (Buq'ah) and Yanta.

Monte Carlo: Al-'Attar Cited on War, Withdrawal

JN231756 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar, in a statement to the newspaper *Tishrin* today, affirmed Syria's irrevocable rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. She added that Damascus will never change its position despite possible mediation by some Arab and European countries. Syria will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon until the cancellation of the agreement and the unconditional full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

On a possible confrontation between Syria and Israel in the Al-Biqā', Minister al-'Attar said that the Soviet Union, under Yuriy Andropov, had changed its tactics. Moscow will, in effect, side with Damascus and will not be satisfied with symbolic support [lann taktafi bi at-ta'yid ar-ramzi].

Syrian, Lebanese CP Delegations Issue Statement

JN200606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian and Lebanese Communist Parties stressed that Syria's staunch rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement stemmed from the Lebanese and Syrian peoples' right to sovereignty and independence and is in the interest of their direct security and historical relations.

A statement issued after a meeting yesterday between a Lebanese Communist Party delegation, led by its Secretary General George Hawi, and a Syrian Communist Party delegation, led by

its Secretary General Khalid Bakdash, said that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement uproots Lebanon's national sovereignty and turns its security into a card of extortion in the hands of Tel Aviv and Washington. Moreover, it jeopardizes Syria's security and allows Israel and the United States to impose their will and hegemony on all Lebanon's lands, waters, and skies.

The statement stressed that the agreement basically conflicts with the Lebanese people's will and with all the agreements and charters Lebanon concluded with the Arab countries. It also conflicts with the resolutions passed by the United Nations and the Security Council. It added that the agreement was concluded under direct Israeli and U.S. military occupation.

The statement called for supporting Syria through various means, adding that Syria, the national Lebanese forces, and the Palestinian revolution are not alone in the battle, but are supported by the socialist countries, headed by the USSR.

LCY Presidium Delegation Departs 20 May

JN201633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium led by Presidium member Petar Matic left Damascus today following a 3-day visit to Syria. The delegation held party and political meetings with Arab Socialist Ba'th Party officials and signed a new cooperation agreement between the two friendly parties.

The guest delegation was seen of at Damascus International Airport by National Command member Comrade Muhammad Salih al-Hirmasi and several party members. A statement on the visit will be issued later.

Statement Issued on Lebanon

JN211952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Syrian-SFRY delegations have reviewed the dimensions and aims of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon under obvious Israeli and U.S. pressure and blackmail, with the support of collaborating forces. In a joint statement issued at the end of a visit by the LCY delegation to Syria, the two sides asserted that this agreement harms Lebanon's freedom and independence, impairs its national sovereignty, exposes its unity to danger, and removes it from its Arab environment. It also openly violates UN and Security Council resolutions, which call for the unconditional withdrawal of the invading forces from Lebanon.

The statement also considered this agreement a mere unilateral deal, patterned on Camp David and its treacherous methodology. The SFRY delegation also expressed its complete support for Syria's efforts to foil all unilateral deals and partial solutions. The two delegations asserted that just and lasting peace will not prevail in the region without the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Foreign Minister Receives Tunisian Counterpart

JN231211 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] At 1100 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. They discussed the current Arab political situation.

Al-Asad Receives Es-Sebsi, Message

JN231848 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] At 1700 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The meeting was attended by Mohamed ash-Sharif, the Tunisian ambassador in Damascus, and Muhammad 'Amamu, director of political affairs in the Arab world at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry. The meeting was also attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Es-Sebsi conveyed a message to the president from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The president accepted the message with thanks and asked the Tunisian minister to convey his greetings and wishes to President Bourguiba. The talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region.

Al-Kasm Receives Jordanian Figures 23 May

JN231209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] At 1300 today, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received 'Akif al-Fayiz, former speaker of the Jordanian Parliament and former deputy prime minister; and Yasir 'Amr, PNC member.

During this meeting, talks dealt with the serious results of the imposition of the Israeli-U.S. agreement on Lebanon, the various developments in the Lebanese arena, and the current situation in the region.

Al-Asad Receives Jordanians

JN221806 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Akif al-Fayiz, former speaker of the Jordanian Parliament and former deputy prime minister; and Yasir 'Amr, PNC member. Comrade

Sami al-'Attari, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member; and Comrade Hasan 'Ajaj, secretary of Ba'th Party Organization in Jordan attended the meeting.

During the meeting, talks dealt with the situation in the region and the Lebanese arena, especially the U.S.-Israeli agreement, which is being imposed on Lebanon.

Syria, USSR Sign Electricity Cooperation Protocol

JN231439 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 23 May (SANA) — Syria and the USSR signed a protocol here today on cooperation in the field of electrical energy, as part of the talks within the energy subcommittee of the Joint Syrian-USSR Committee on economic, technical, and scientific cooperation.

The protocol emphasizes the importance of carrying out several vital projects in the field of electrical energy now under way in Syria, in cooperation with the USSR, and the need to speed up work on the Ba'th Regulatory Dam in Ar-Raqqa.

The protocol also covers a study program to determine the site of the first nuclear power station and a future plan to establish thermal stations.

The protocol stresses the need to follow up contracts with Soviet experts to exploit the Ath-Thawrah hydraulic station and to implement the high-tension power line projects.

Syrian-Libyan Talks on Energy Production

JN221504 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 May (SANA) — 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs and chairman of the Higher Energy Committee, today received 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Atomic Energy. Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, and Engineer Nadir Nabulsi, assistant minister of oil, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, they reviewed the possibility of cooperation between the two fraternal states in producing alternative sources of energy — solar energy and energy produced by wind. They also reviewed the possibility of cooperation in founding joint projects for manufacturing equipment for the production of alternative sources of energy and for exchanging expertise in this field.

Knesset Continues to Debate Lebanon Accord

Begin, Rabin Remarks

TA231822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that the Syrians have increased their strength in Lebanon, but that Israel is maintaining its vigilance. At a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the prime minister also said that a considerable improvement in relations with the United States has occurred since the signing of the agreement with Lebanon, though U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis has made it clear to him that the U.S. Administration continues to support the Reagan plan. Our Knesset affairs correspondent Arye Golan reports on the committee session:

[Begin Golan recording] At the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, Yitzhaq Rabin found himself taking the prime minister's side against his colleagues in the Alignment leadership. We must present a timetable for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Shim'on Peres said at the session. He said that our involvement in Lebanon endangers the lives of soldiers, and it is also a heavy personal and economic burden. Why do you not set a time limit beyond which we will act as we see fit, he asked Begin.

In contrast to Peres' statements, Rabin asserted that it would be a mistake on our part to present a timetable now. One must let the United States exhaust all efforts to get Syria to agree to withdraw from Lebanon. We must not pull the rug out from under the United States, which is trying to isolate Syria in the Arab world and pressure it to withdraw.

On hearing Rabin, Prime Minister Menahem Begin commented: I agree with what you are saying. Smiling, Rabin responded: That will cost me in the party. I would not be wise to set a timetable now, Begin told Peres. Would such an ultimatum accomplish anything? Mr Peres is also familiar with Syria's negative stance. So what is the wisdom in saying now that if it does not withdraw by a specific date, we will take certain steps. One must give the agreement with Lebanon a chance to be implemented, and one must firmly oppose the Soviet Union's presence at the negotiating table.

These last words were directed at MK Yosef Sarid, who argued at the session that whoever says that it is possible to achieve a stable peace in the region without Soviet involvement and cooperation is mistaken and misguided. On this point too, there was agreement between the prime minister and Rabin, who said that the Soviet Union must not be allowed a hand in the agreements. Sarid said: I am shocked. And Rabin replied: I am happy that over the past 10 years your ideas have not been accepted, and we reached many agreements without involving the Soviet Union. Sarid said: Unfortunately, your position was accepted during those years.

MK Ehud Olmert, like Rabin and Abba Eban, argued that the 1949 armistice agreement differs from the new agreement with Lebanon. He said that the present agreement speaks of terminating the state of war, and as he sees it, now that the agreement

has been achieved, the danger of a war with Syria has decreased, since the United States will not allow the Soviet Union to create a war situation in the region against an agreement it achieved. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Shamir Comments

TA231613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT
23 May 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Israel has not set a time limit for the implementation of the agreement with Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today at a meeting with political correspondents in Jerusalem. However, the discussions on and planning for a change in the IDF's deployment in Lebanon are continuing. We have no obligation to stay where we are, the foreign minister added.

Israel and the United States are holding continuous contacts on this matter. When the IDF unilaterally withdraws from certain areas in Lebanon — if and when that is done — the thousands of UNIFIL troops now in Lebanon may take the IDF soldiers' positions if the Lebanese Government asks the UN Security Council to station them there. In the meantime, the agreement's ratification process is continuing. Yesterday, the Cabinet ratified the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and after the Lebanese Government does so, a short ceremony will be held to exchange the ratification documents.

Meanwhile, the efforts to get Syria to remove its forces from Lebanon are continuing. Philip Habib is visiting the Arab countries that maintain close ties with the United States, and is asking them to use their influence on Syria — so far with limited success. Yitzhaq Shamir revealed that Jerusalem has received reports indicating that the Soviet Union will decide its position on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement according to the consensus reached among the Arab states.

On a different matter, Shamir said that Israel does not accept the Argentine Government's announcement about that country's arrested and missing people. A few days ago, the foreign minister met with Argentine ambassador to Israel and demanded that his government continue its investigation into the fate of the 340 missing or arrested Jews on the list he submitted to the authorities in Argentina during his visit there several months ago. Shamir rejected the criticism that has been leveled against the government by the Zionist Labor Movement in this regard, saying that this was the first time that Israel was intervening in such a public way on behalf of Jews who were either arrested or have disappeared. We are in contact with the families of the missing here and Buenos Aires, he said.

Official Rejects Linking Syrian Withdrawal, Golan

TA231842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] A top Israeli official said Israel continues to consider a military redeployment in Lebanon if the Syrians refuse to evacuate the country. David Essing reports:

[Essing] The official says that while Jerusalem had not set any deadlines, both Lebanon and the U.S. knew that Israel was considering a change in its military deployment in Lebanon. In the official's words: We are preparing plans, and the decision will be made at the right moment. At the same time, American envoy Philip Habib was optimistic about the prospect of getting the Syrians out of Lebanon. The official said Jerusalem would categorically reject any American move to link Syria's evacuation with U.S. sponsored talks on the Golan Heights.

While many Arab countries had come out in support of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, this backing was limited. Egypt was an exception. The Arab states, he said, were willing to accept an Israeli withdrawal but were cool to the peace aspects of the accord. This showed how far the Arab states were from the idea of peace with Israel.

The official did not believe the Soviet Union was interested in Syria taking any extreme action over Lebanon. He was of the view that the Soviet stand would be influenced by the fact that nearly all the Arab countries accepted the Israeli-Lebanese accord.

Peres Comments on Withdrawal, European Criticism

TA212026 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres returned to Israel last night after talks with members of parties in the European Parliament in Strasbourg. In these talks, Mr Peres brought up the possibility of a two-phased Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Our correspondent Eytan Oren heard his impressions of the moods prevailing in the European Parliament:

[Begin videotape][Peres] The topic of the PLO has become almost a fashion among the younger European generation, and the signs of identification with it are growing, very much so because of a lack of real knowledge of our stands.

[Oren] What was criticized?

[Peres] The criticism was against what they called the invasion of Lebanon. The criticism was against our stand regarding the settlements. The sharpest criticism was against our refusal to talk with the PLO. And I told them, look, Husayn spoke to the PLO, he reached an agreement with 'Arafat. Who torpedoed Husayn's negotiations with the PLO? Not the PLO itself?

[Oren] Mr Peres, in Strasbourg you brought up the idea of a unilateral, two-phased withdrawal from Lebanon. Why?

[Peres] I said that the best thing for Israel is to behave in the manner adopted by Mendes-France. To say: We are ready to evacuate our army — you evacuate too. We will not wait forever. We will wait — say, 30 days — until a Syrian answer is received. If the Syrians do not answer, we will leave the Ash-Shuf mountains. You want to defend Lebanon? Bring in the Multinational Force.

Anyhow, in the agreement it is said that the French will control

the Beirut-Damascus road, and the Americans will control the coastal road. Why do you need us? And it should be said to the Arab world, you want an independent, free Lebanon? There is your chance. We will not sit in the mountains and wait until someone agrees, according to a Soviet suggestion. Afterwards we will withdraw to the security zone in the line of the Al-'Awwali, and there we will organize the defense of southern Lebanon in such a way that will insure the security of northern Israel, with Haddad, with his forces — and the business will come to an end. We will not sit and wait for Soviet maneuvers the whole time, or Syrian attitudes.

[Oren] Mr Peres, George Keagen, the former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence said yesterday at a press conference that during the Yom Kippur war, the Soviet Union sent Egypt nuclear arms and warheads intended to spread nerve gas. Can you confirm this?

[Peres] He said something else; that Nixon and Kissinger threatened us with these warheads. First of all I will begin with the obvious. This is not true. Neither Nixon nor Kissinger threatened us with Soviet nuclear warheads. I am sure this part is baseless and has the characteristics of sensationalism. The second thing I remember is that we did receive a report that a radioactive "smell" came from a Soviet ship in the Mediterranean. I do not know — I never heard of the agreement between Egypt and Russia that the Russians would send nuclear arms to threaten Israel. In my opinion this story suffers from too much imagination. [end videotape]

Arens Confers With Haddad To Clarify Status

TA201520 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1245 GMT 20 May 83

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 20 May (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens met with Major Sa'd Haddad in his office today, at the latter's request. Haddad raised various questions pertaining to his status and that of his forces in southern Lebanon in light of the signing of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

The defense minister again noted Israel's favorable attitude toward Maj Haddad, his status, and activity in southern Lebanon, and emphasized their importance for the security of Israel's northern border.

The meeting was also attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi and the coordinator of the government's activities in Lebanon, Mr Uri Lubrani.

MA'ARIV Comments on Lebanon Accord Validity

TA201715 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 20 May 83 p 15

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Main Part of the Agreement is Not Dependent on Damascus' Consent"]

[Text] Israel and the United States are soon going to begin negotiations over signing a political and economic memorandum

of understanding, in addition to the memorandum that was signed in Jerusalem and Washington on the eve of the Pentecost holiday.

The memorandum that was signed on the eve of the Pentecost holiday only included interpretations and understandings regarding the clauses of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, such as the U.S. understanding that Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon was dependent on that of the PLO and Syria. This was not a secret understanding reached behind the backs of the Lebanese, since at the closing session of the negotiations Ambassador Morris Draper declared that the understanding was that Israel would withdraw only if the Syrians and the PLO also withdrew.

Everything was agreed to by all the negotiating parties. However, because Israel did not want the agreement to be conditional, preferring that the sides agree that the withdrawal clause be contingent on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, that agreement does not detract from the validity of the overall accord. As to the implementation of the withdrawal clause, a date was fixed — the day all foreign forces should withdraw — and this date is not unacceptable to the accord's two other signatories, the United States and Lebanon. On the contrary, they both want Israel to stay until they can get both Syria and the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon.

In any case, this withdrawal agreement — like other agreements such as the question of when Israel may act in self-defense in Lebanon, the United States insisting in this regard that Israel's reaction be proportional to the attack on it — was included in the memorandum of understanding signed between Washington and Jerusalem.

This memorandum of understanding is not like the agreements of understanding Israel has signed parallel to the agreements reached with its neighbors since the Yom Kippur war, with U.S. mediation. In those agreements, the United States assumed various commitments, from ensuring the freedom of navigation through Bab al-Mandeb to a pledge not to negotiate with the PLO until that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist in peace within secure and recognized borders; from a promise of a multi-year arms supply plan to a promise to ensure Israel's oil supply in an emergency; from a promise to support Israel against any UN resolution liable to seriously hurt it, to a promise to consult with Israel in the event of a superpower danger.

All these constituted layers of the consolidation of the U.S.-Israeli understanding and an addition to Israel's deterrent force, in compensation for the "assets" Israel gave up in its withdrawal following the agreements with Egypt and Syria.

In the long negotiations with Lebanon, matters between Israel and the United States were left to the end, and when the decisive moment came, it was decided that the negotiations would begin after the Israeli-Lebanese accord was signed.

Israel has sent the draft of the understanding to the U.S. Government, and now negotiations over its details will begin. These are not negotiations over a memorandum of strategic understanding, recommended at the time by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and opposed from the outset by Secretary of Defense

Caspar Weinberger, though he initiated it on the President's orders. Rather, these are negotiations over an agreement of understanding on political and economic matters, along the lines of the previous agreements.

If and when the proposed memorandum of understanding is signed, it will constitute an achievement in addition to the agreement signed with Lebanon.

Damascus' announcement that it refuses to accept Ambassador Philip Habib and withdraw its forces from Lebanon has for some reason created the impression that the agreement between Israel and Lebanon depends on Syria. But this is not so. Only one of the agreement's clauses — that concerning the withdrawal — will be suspended until Syria and the PLO release the IDF prisoners of war and evacuate the Al-Biqa' and Tripoli area. All the other clauses of the accord take effect immediately. Both the Israeli Knesset and Lebanese parliament approved the accord ending the state of war between the two countries, and binding them not to allow hostile activities nor conduct hostile propaganda against each other.

The agreement is not dependent on Al-Asad. The Lebanese Government signed it despite the Syrian president's threats against his Lebanese counterpart. And as a result of the Lebanese Government's signing, the Arab world has split. Most of the Arab states support the position of the Lebanese Government, which signed the agreement with Israel, while the minority supports Syria, which opposes any agreement with Israel.

These two basic facts cannot be nullified by vain pronouncements by Damascus. Even were Lebanon to renege on the agreement and its clauses today — a step that does not seem reasonable at present — such a step backwards could not erase the effects of the first step, that of the accord with Israel. Lebanon has enlarged the hole of peace in the wall of Arab enmity; Amin al-Jumayyil has set another precedent, thereby widening the road leading to Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Only a few days ago, the agreement's critics increased because it does not ensure a massive IDF presence in the 45-km strip. However, when it seemed to them that the IDF would in any case have to stay for several weeks in that strip because of Syria's refusal to withdraw its army from the Al-Biqa', they expressed sorrow and protested that Israel remains stuck in the "Lebanese quagmire." But this is not the case.

Even today, Israel is free to redeploy in Lebanon. Theoretically it could withdraw to the security strip, but it has assumed a certain commitment vis-a-vis the United States not to withdraw before Syria does.

The United States wants to take advantage of the Israeli presence to pressure the Arab states — which at the time approved the Syrian invasion of Lebanon, calling the Syrian invasion army "the Arab peace army" — to compel Syria to withdraw its army from Lebanon.

The United States can mobilize support for this since it has a powerful argument, convincing to Arab ears: The nonwithdrawal of the Syrians is liable to prolong the Israeli military presence on

Lebanese territory. In exchange for this indirect support of the U.S. efforts, the Americans have achieved for us the Lebanese Government's agreement to terminate the state of war with Israel, stop hostile propaganda, and establish an Israeli representation in Beirut. And this political coordination constitutes the basis for the negotiations that will soon begin between Jerusalem and Washington on another memorandum of understanding between the two countries.

One cannot have one's cake and eat it too. One cannot argue that political coordination with the United States should be our chief concern, and at the same time show impatience when, the day after the signing of the accord with Lebanon, the United States does not succeed in convincing Syria to agree to withdraw from Lebanon.

In this war, the "Lebanon war," because of a lack of national consensus, various ideas were bandied about concerning its objectives and how to end it. However, the agreement cannot satisfy all the conflicting desires. Whoever wants the IDF to remain in southern Lebanon and is not satisfied with the security arrangements attained in the agreement, cannot express sorrow over the IDF's continued presence resulting from the Syrian delay in withdrawing.

This delay does not stop Israel from deploying, as it wants and according to its needs, in the security strip. However, the agreement now requires coordination with the Americans and the Lebanese. The achievement has a price. If we sign agreements of understanding with the United States, then we must assume the reciprocity of those agreements.

It is hard to hold the rope at both ends — both a political settlement with Lebanon on the way toward peace, and the continuation of Israel's military presence in Lebanon; both coordination with the United States and freedom of action to desert the Americans and Lebanese and withdraw before those two countries have achieved their own objectives, since Lebanon has agreed to assume the risk of standing up to Syria, which is threatening its security, out of the desire that Israel help it become free of the Syrian presence.

Lebanon depends on U.S. assistance, and Israel has used the U.S. help to achieve the political objective of the war in Lebanon. That objective has been achieved because of Syria's greater than expected opposition, for not only has the Lebanese Government now approved an end to the state of war with Israel, but Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and other Arab states have approved this Lebanese move, because of the dispute that has erupted in the Arab world.

Declarations of peace can be shrugged at, for we do not live by declarations. However, a country that for 35 years has striven for the Arab world's recognition of its right to exist within secure and recognized borders, cannot completely ignore this interesting development, which has resulted from the Lebanon war. A second breach has been made in the wall of Arab hostility.

During months of slumping Israeli exports to Europe, we could regard as a blessing the Lebanese gate to the many countries of the Middle East. And this was — before the Arab states approved

Lebanon's commitment to terminate the state of war with Israel. Now that they have given their support to this, it is possible that another door has been opened to Israeli exports, the size of which will be determined through the resourcefulness of the Israeli manufacturer and industrialist even before the talks begin in 6 months about the passage of goods, according to the agreement.

Syria has not nullified the agreement between Israel and Lebanon with its refusal. On the contrary, Syria's refusal has indirectly helped us in our dialogue with the United States, and is helping unite the Arab world in favor of the agreement with Lebanon and against Syria.

Syria's opposition has given added strength to the political clauses of the agreement with Lebanon, and from the point of view of U.S. public opinion, it has provided justification for our presence in Lebanon. This situation is manifest not only in the administrations steps, such as its expected lifting of the "embargo" on the 75 F-16's, but also in the recurrent decisions by various Congressional committees to boost economic and military aid to Israel.

These decisions — by the allocations and foreign affairs committees of the two houses of Congress — are received loud and clear in the Arab capitals and the capitals of other hostile states, and deter any thought that Israel has been neglected by its ally and by U.S. public opinion.

It is also because of those decisions, which were picked up clearly in Damascus and Beirut, that the tension has abated somewhat, and most important, Amin al-Jumayyil has decided to disobey Damascus and gamble on the agreement with Israel.

Syria's Al-Asad Reportedly Expecting War

TA231627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad is convinced that a war will break out between Syria and Israel, and that 20,000 of his army's soldiers will be killed in it. Syria's economy will also be hard hit, according to Al-Asad's assessment, because of Israel's might.

The Beirut weekly, *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi*, reported that the Syrian president expressed this assessment at a lengthy meeting with PLO leaders.

Syria To Build Nuclear Reactor With Soviet Aid

TA240640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Syria is building a nuclear reactor with the aid of the Soviet Union. An official announcement from Damascus says that the two countries have begun research for the establishment of a nuclear power station as part of the agreement for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation.

No other details have been reported.

Doctors Return To Work After Brief Strike

TA240712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT
24 May 83

[Text] The hospital doctors are returning to work this evening on the limited scale on which they worked until 2 days ago. At dawn, a settlement was obtained between them and the health minister and the attorney general.

Work in the sick fund clinics will be resumed the day after tomorrow, 26 May, only partially, and doctors will treat chronic patients twice a week.

In a talk with our correspondent Elihu Ben-On, Minister Shostak praised the attorney general for having conducted the negotiations with the doctors with great wisdom, and the settlement was obtained because of him. As a result of the settlement, the back-to-work orders issued against the doctors during the night have been rescinded.

Attorney General Professor Yitzhaq Zamir told our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar that the settlement obtained was acceptable to all elements involved in the dispute, including the sick fund.

Navon Decides To Stay Out of Politics

TA231816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] Former President Yitzhaq Navon told Shim'on Peres today that he does not intend to enter political life.

Our correspondent reports that at a meeting between the two men, Peres proposed that Navon resume activity in the Labor Movement and participate in its leadership and institutions. After Navon rejected the proposal, the two agreed that if and when his position changed, they would again discuss the matter.

Navon and Peres spoke for more than 2 hours today at Navon's home in Jerusalem.

Poll Shows Majority Backs Lebanon Accord

TA201523 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 20 May 83
p 1

[Poll: "An Overwhelming Majority in Favor of the Agreement With Lebanon"]

[Text] An overwhelming majority (75 percent) of the public on the eve of the signing of the agreement with Lebanon thought that the government should sign it. Over half of the public (59 percent), however, expressed the opinion that the Lebanese Government could not be relied on to keep the agreement.

These are the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by DAHAF institute for *Yedi'ot Aharonot*. The poll, embracing 1,184 interviewees according to a representative sample of the Jewish population, excluding the kibbutzim, was carried out between 10 and 15 May. DAHAF Institute Director Mina Zemah emphasized that the respondents were not asked to take a position on the agreement's contents.

One question asked was: In your opinion, should or should not the Israeli Government sign the agreement with Lebanon? The answers, in percentages, broke down as follows:

- 75 percent: Should sign
- 20 percent: Should not sign
- 5 percent: No opinion.

Another question was: Do you think that the Lebanese Government can or cannot be relied upon to keep the agreement?

- 34 percent: Can be relied on
- 59 percent: Cannot be relied on
- 7 percent: No opinion.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Tripoli Demonstration 22 May
LD222314 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
 2039 GMT 22 May 83

[Speech by Libyan leader Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi at 22 May demonstration in Tripoli to protest against agreement on withdrawal of forces from Lebanon — recorded]

[Excerpts] It is unfortunate that an Arab country should lose its independence so easily and that the Arab nation should allow one of its countries to be swallowed so easily by Zionism — indeed with the blessing of the servile traitorous rulers of the Arab nation. [chants] Disregarding the Arab nation's masses, the servile traitorous rulers of the Arab nation declared their blessing and approval of an Arab country's loss of independence and subjected it to serving Zionism.

Brothers, we hear those servile traitors support what has happened in Lebanon with utter sorrow and bitterness. From here, from the land of the free Jamahiriyyah, we raise our voice to the masses of the Arab nation whom the servile coward rulers have fooled. We raise our voice so that the Egyptians, the Sudanese, and the Arabs in the Arab Maghreb and in the Arabian Peninsula can hear. We raise our voice so that the peoples of the Arab nation can hear of what has happened in Lebanon. We raise our voice, brothers, so that the peoples of the Arab nation can learn of what has happened in Lebanon: Their servile traitorous rulers have presented to them in a different form from the bitter truth which shatters hearts in Lebanon, brothers.

The servile traitorous rulers of the Arab nation's countries have declared, completely belittling the masses of the Arab nation, their approval and blessing of what has happened in Lebanon, and they told the people that what has happened was the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Today we want to expose the lies of the rulers of the Arab nation and the bitter and grave truth of what has happened in Lebanon. We want to expose this to the Egyptian people, the Sudanese people, and the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and the greater Arab Maghreb. Brothers we want to expose to the people the bitter and grave truth of what has happened in Lebanon. What happened in Lebanon was not the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. If they withdraw from Lebanon, the Israeli forces will do so after they have carried out their mission in full to deprive an Arab country of its independence, to sever Lebanon away from the Arab homeland, and to subjugate the whole of Lebanon geographically, politically, economically, and socially to serving the Zionist state, which will continue its march to achieve its objectives of destroying Arab existence from the Gulf to the ocean.

Brothers, with malice, with no shame at all, and with total treason the rulers of Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Arab Gulf declared their blessing of the step that was taken, support the situation in Lebanon, and said that we should support the agreement. But what agreement? There was no agreement, brothers. Lebanon has been occupied and has been lost to the Arab nation. It has been cut off from the front of the Arab

homeland and has been annexed to Palestine. This is the agreement that took place in Lebanon.

We have now totally lost Lebanon. The Lebanese president has become a puppet president over the Ba'abda Palace. He does not rule, nor he can issue any order. [chants] The Lebanese Government has been annihilated. It is not a government but a collection of officials who are in Beirut to serve Zionism against the Arab nation and against Syria. The Lebanese parliament has no legitimacy, and consequently it has no right whatsoever to sign anything on behalf of the Lebanese people. The Lebanese Government, the Lebanese parliament which approved the agreement and the Lebanese president are not more than a collection of officials serving Zionism in Lebanon and in the Arab homeland.

We say this to the masses of the Lebanese people who must declare a munity against the false Lebanese president, the isolationist president, who was installed by the Israeli forces to sign the agreement which caused Lebanon to lose its independence and the Arab nation to lose Lebanon. They must declare a mutiny against this false president, false parliament, and false Lebanese Government. The masses of the Lebanese people, both young and old, must carry arms to retrieve Lebanon's independence which was lost as a result of this agreement.

Brothers: The traitors in the vanquished capital [of Cairo], in Sudan — which has now become an American sphere of influence — and everywhere throughout the Arab homeland, these servile traitor coward rulers declare that we support the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and that we support this agreement. But the Israeli forces will not withdraw from Lebanon until they have achieved the strategic objectives of the Israelis: the occupation of Lebanon, the cutting off of Lebanon, the usurpation of Lebanon's independence, the wresting of Lebanon's independence, the abduction of Lebanon, and the subjecting of Lebanon to Zionism and to serving Zionism.

This is what has happened. We wish to expose this fact. I wish to read some parts of the agreement, but not to you. You have the agreement published here and even in Lebanon it will be published. However, I wish to read it so that it may be heard by the Arab people in Tunisia, Algiers, Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Kuwait, and the Arabian Peninsula where a serious falsification of what has happened in Lebanon has taken place. They told their peoples that it was an agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. Not at all. Nothing like this has happened. What has happened was an agreement causing Lebanon to lose its independence and causing the Arab nation to lose Lebanon's independence.

This is what has happened. This is a small part of what has happened. The agreement states that the Lebanese Government and the Israeli Government — imagine an Arab government recognizing the State of Israel — out of their realization of the importance of the establishment and bolstering of international peace based on freedom, equality, justice, respect for man's basic rights — what freedom, what justice and what respect for human rights when 30,000 Palestinians were massacred at the camps of Sabra and Shatila, when [words indistinct], when Lebanon loses its independence and Egypt loses its independence and [word

indistinct] loses its independence. What freedom and what equality [word indistinct] and threatening the masses in broad daylight?

Out of their desire, that is the Lebanese and the Israelis, to establish a lasting security for their two countries — an Arab country agrees to the security of the Israelis in Palestine and agrees to their occupation of the other Arab countries — out of their desire to establish a lasting security for their two countries and in order to avoid (?suspicion) and the use of force in their two countries — this means that an Arab country agrees on the nonuse of force against the Zionist enemy who usurps Palestine and who equips himself with arms to swallow the Arab nation.

Out of their desire, that is Lebanon and Israel, to establish mutual relations — that is mutual relations between the enemy and Lebanon — this is something in which the Arab nation's rulers support Lebanon. They support the recognition of Israel and the idea that an Arab country should protect Israel so that Israel may agree to sign such an agreement at the expense of the Arab nation.

In order to rule out threats and the use of force between them and out of their desire to establish mutual relations, in the manner provided for in this agreement, the two parties, namely the Lebanese and the Israelis, pledge to respect the sovereignty, political independence, and territorial security of each other. They consider the international borders existing between Lebanon and Israel to be above violation. Thus there is no longer any Palestine. This agreement annuls Palestine. It means that an Arab country, which is Lebanon, agrees to the annulment of Palestine and its replacement by Israel and that its borders are above violation. This means that Israel's borders are sacred. Where are the people of Palestine? Where is Palestine?

This is what has been supported by Numayri, the agents of Zionism in the vanquished capital, and the rulers, the cowardly traitorous rulers of the Arab nation (who are?) refusing to participate in the battle. However, they are the first to rush to agree to defeat and submission.

In this paragraph the two sides affirm that there is no longer Palestine but the State of Israel, the political independence and territorial security of Israel. Thus Lebanon has lost its independence, and what remains is Israel's political independence and security. This is because Lebanon has lost its independence its security, and all components of statehood. In the near future Lebanon will be divided into a number of small states belonging to Tel Aviv and (?Washington). You will see this happen, unless a miracle takes place in the Arab homeland.

The two parties confirm that the state of war between Lebanon and Israel has come to an end and no longer exists. In accordance with the first and second articles, in accordance with the two articles I have read out to you, Lebanon has lost its independence, recognized Israel, crossed out Palestine and ended the war with the Israelis. In return, Israel undertakes to withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with the addendum to this agreement.

Thus the withdrawal of Israeli forces comes after Lebanon has signed a recognition of Israel and crossed out Palestine. Lebanon consecrates its capabilities to protect the safety and independence of the Zionist entity in the Arab homeland; after the Arab nation has lost Lebanon; after its declaration of the (?ending) of the state of war and acceptance of the establishment of mutual relations of peace with the Israelis. Then the Israelis will withdraw their forces from Lebanon. Where will the forces return to? They go to their camps having accomplished their tasks. Why (?remain) in the mountains of Lebanon? Every day several of them are killed as a result of Lebanese and Palestinian resistance, and every day they cause them financial losses. [passage indistinct]

See the distortion of facts before the Arab nation, the distortion of facts by the traitorous rulers, the submissive who cannot face the truth. They falsify the facts for the masses. The masses have not heard this agreement; the Sudanese people have not heard this agreement, the Moroccan people have not heard this agreement, the Egyptian people have not read this agreement. Only the agents of Zionism in Khartoum and the defeated capital [Cairo] heard it — those who say: We support, we support. This is what these traitors want.

In accordance with this the Israelis withdraw their forces. [chants] The two parties, guided by the principles of the UN Charter and international law, will settle their differences by peaceful means and in a way that leads to the consolidation of justice and international peace and security. In other words, Lebanon and the Israelis have decided to settle their differences by peaceful means at the expense of the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Arab nation.

The danger will come to Syria after the agreement.

In order to provide maximum security in Lebanon and Israel, the maximum level of security for Israel, both parties set up and implement security restrictions, including the creation of a security zone cut off from the territory of Lebanon in accordance with the addendum to this agreement. At least 50 km is to be cut off so that Israel may make security arrangements there in their interests on Lebanese soil. This is what the traitorous rulers of the Arab nation support. From southern Lebanon to near Beirut, on all this land forces will be stationed and security arrangements will be made, including radar and observation posts, to protect the security of the Israelis, and on Lebanese soil, part of Lebanon. A third of Lebanon at least has been cut off to become a security zone for the Israelis. [Words indistinct] the traitorous rulers who lie to the Arab peoples and tell them this is an agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. Is this an agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces if the Israelis forces remain in one-third of Lebanon forever?

In order to secure the maximum level of security in Lebanon and Israel the two parties set up and will implement security arrangements, which I have told you about — a zone equal to one-third of Lebanon. Article 4 states that the territories of any of the two parties will not be used, of course no one uses the territories of occupied Palestine against Lebanon, but see what is happening [passage indistinct].

Imagine: Each party will prevent the presence or the formation of irregular forces, armed gangs, organizations or bases, bureaus or structures whose objectives include raiding the territories of the other party or carrying out any act inside these territories or any activity which could expose the security of the other party or [word indistinct] its independence to danger. What does this mean? It means that Lebanon will prevent the presence of or the formation of irregular forces, that the Lebanese socialist union will be banned, Murabitun will be banned, the Lebanese Arab army will be banned, and all Lebanese national forces will be banned by order of the Israelis [words indistinct]. The Palestinian forces' presence in Lebanon will not be permitted. Syrian or Arab use of Lebanese soil or skies or sea against Israelis in a liberation war is forbidden in accordance with this agreement.

For this purpose, all agreements and arrangements which permit the existence and operation in the land of either of the two parties or any elements hostile to the other party shall become null and void. This means that all the Arab agreements, the Arab League Charter, Lebanese laws, the Lebanese constitution, and all agreements and laws in force in Lebanon will become null and void on Israel's orders. This is because in the past, Lebanon was considered a part of the Arab nation and part of the confrontation against the Israelis. Through this article of the agreement, Lebanon departs from the ranks of the Arab nation and Lebanon becomes annexed to the Zionist entity.

I am telling the Arab peoples about this agreement which the rulers are lying about and regarding which they will deceive you, saying to you: Support the agreement, support the agreement. Today I want to expose them. This is the agreement. It is different from the one they heard in Kuwait, in the Arabian Peninsula, in Morocco, in the Nile valley.

Each of the two sides — just imagine this — each of the two sides shall refrain from taking any action or instigating — thus even instigation against the Israelis is prohibited in Lebanon. [passage indistinct]

Thus it is prohibited for Lebanon to permit the Arabs to use its territory to attack Israel. Thus the Lebanese Government now defends the Israelis and their existence. [passage indistinct]

In harmony with — thus both the Israelis and Lebanese are in full harmony and so is the Lebanese Government and the Israelis — in harmony with the ending of the state of war, that is, the war between Lebanon and Israel, the two sides shall refrain [words indistinct] from any form of propaganda hostile to the other party. Thus Lebanon shall refrain from any propaganda against the Israelis once and for all. Thus the Lebanese will no longer say Zionism, occupied Palestine, or the Palestinian people. All these are prohibited. [Words indistinct] this agreement.

If the agreement is to apply to Syria, which is the second stage of the scenario, it will be even a worse agreement. What is applied after Lebanon will be even worse than what is being applied on Lebanon. [chants] [passage indistinct]

It means that Lebanon must not offer any military aid, equipment or supplies to Syria, Iraq, Jordan, or any Arab country. It means that the Israeli hand has been placed over it. Its

airspace, land, and sea must not be used for transit of any equipment or supplies destined to any Arab state hostile to the Israelis.

Article 7 says that the Lebanese Government (?should request) the help of international forces to (?defend) Lebanese territory in order to enable the Lebanese Government to continue to maintain its authority. This shows you what right Lebanon has, that the Lebanese Government has the right as an independent state to ask for international forces. Naturally when they say international force they mean U.S. forces to help the Lebanese Government to assert its authority. This means that if the Lebanese people have rebelled against this agreement, by order of the Israelis, the Lebanese Government asks for international forces in order to strike the Lebanese so that the Lebanese authority which is serving the Israelis will be maintained.

The article also says: The new states which will take part in these forces in the future will be from among the countries which have diplomatic relations with both sides. This means that Israel's friends must take part in these forces.

A country that has severed its relations with the Israelis like the socialist community is not permitted to include its forces in the international forces. You should imagine what this means. It means that the Israelis have made it conditional that the international forces which come to Lebanon to help the Lebanese Government maintain its authority against the Lebanese people must be from countries which have recognized the so-called Israel. See the bitter terms.

This means, as of now Israeli and Lebanese goods will be exchanged and products and [word indistinct] as well. This means that Lebanon has been occupied and has become a market for Israeli goods so that it will strengthen Israel's economic capability in order for it to continue its attacks on the Arab homeland. This is what has been (?agreed) by the treacherous rulers. Good luck to them.

The two sides undertake not to implement any current commitments which contradict this agreement. That means not entering commitments and adopting laws or regulation which contradict the agreement. This means that Lebanon is forbidden to issue any law that contradicts the agreement. Then Lebanon undertakes not to implement all Arab agreements. The two sides, which means Lebanon, will not implement any current commitment which contradicts the agreement. Any agreement which Lebanon is a party to and which considers Palestine as occupied and Israel as an enemy must be (?abandoned) by Lebanon. This means that it has left the Arab League, the Arab League Charter, all Arab organizations and all pan-Arab commitments which make Lebanon an Arab country. That is it. Lebanon has become a non-Arab country. [chants]

Lebanon, no matter what, will have to inform the Israelis of any (?aircraft) which lands in Lebanon or any ship which docks in Lebanon: Now a Syrian airlines plane is crossing or a Saudi airlines plane or a Libyan airlines plane. Here is a Libyan, Syrian, or Turkish cargo ship. Day and night Lebanon will have to inform the Israelis by radio of any air or sea movements in Lebanon. [chants]

The Palestinian camps in Lebanon have come under the mercy of the Israelis and the treacherous Lebanese Government. The Lebanese Government has had to ask the UN Security Council to take suitable measures to station a unit of international forces in the Sidon region to support the Lebanese Government and Armed Forces in order to establish their authority. [Word indistinct] the Lebanese Government has to ask for international forces every time [word indistinct] Israel's (?friends) in order to establish its authority. This is because the Lebanese Government's [words indistinct] has no authority over the sons of the Lebanese people or over the Lebanese Arab soil. It is being resisted in every street, every house, and everywhere.

The Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Armed Forces (?should ask) Israel to provide the necessary protection to (?stop) Palestinian attacks [words indistinct]. The Palestinian (?attacks) will be at the mercy of these forces. The unit which is stationed at Sidon will have the right to send — at the request of the Lebanese Government and (?as is deemed) necessary by security arrangements — groups from its units to run and keep surveillance on the Palestinian refugee camp areas near Sidon and Tyre. The Lebanese authorities alone will be responsible for security and police duties. The Lebanese Government also will work to implement the provisions of the appendix in full in these areas. The Palestinian camps can be considered finished. They have been placed at the mercy of the Israelis and the friends of the Israelis. [passage indistinct]

We support the new revolution in the Fatah movement with all that we possess. Brothers, on this occasion we declare that the new movement which is led by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] inside the Fatah organization is a historic one and if it succeeds, the Palestinian resistance movement will come off of the dangerous slippery path to which it has been led by the reactionary leaderships which were defeated in Beirut and which committed the historic disgrace of leaving the Palestinian camp at the mercy of and under the feet of the isolationists and the Zionists.

If this movement succeeds in the Al-Biqā' Valley it will get the Palestinian resistance away from the dangerous slippery path and it will lead to the unification of the Palestinian resistance into one movement similar to the Algerian Liberation Front and to all the other unified fronts which led the struggle (?as a single unit). The reason that the Palestinian resistance was crushed is the existence of the so-called PFLP, the Democratic Front, the General Command, As-Sa'iqah, Fatah, and the Popular Struggle Front. This fragmentation is what enabled the Israelis to reach Beirut in a matter of 20 days instead of 20 years.

Consequently, we urge that the movement which is being led by Abu Salih in the Al-Biqā' Valley at present become a movement for unifying the Palestinian resistance. We appeal to the Popular Struggle Front, the PFLP-GC, the As-Sa'iqah organization to join Abu Salih immediately under one front and that the names of the Popular Struggle Front, the As-Sa'iqah organization, the PFLP-GC and the Fatah organization be abolished for good and that one front for the Palestinian resistance be established, a Palestinian resistance as one movement led by fighters, the upright and militant fighters like Abu Salih, Ahmad Jibril, Samir Ghawshah, (Qadri), Abu Musa [Abd al-Latif Jibarah] — these upright men who did not (?appease) Zionism or abandon

the Palestinian (?nation) and who did not accept defeat and dishonor.

This front and under this leadership will be able to defeat the enemy which is marching on the Arab nation. As for now, [words indistinct] the Arab homeland did not fight [word indistinct]. You, traitor and filth [words indistinct]. Did the Arab armies enter the battle? Did the Arab people enter the battle? [Words indistinct]. No one entered the battle. [passage indistinct]

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Postponement of OAU Summit *LD231646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Tripoli 23 May (JANA) — The leader of the revolution has declared in a statement to a JANA correspondent that it has become appropriate to postpone the African summit for a number of months, even a year, since no positive change has occurred in favor of convening the summit, and it is appropriate for the present chairman of the organization to remain in his post in order to overcome the difficult circumstances facing the African summit.

[Kenyan President] arap Moi is the appropriate person to continue in the presidency of the organization to overcome the problems.

In his statement the leader of the revolution stressed that he will exert every effort with his colleagues, the African presidents, to ensure that the African unity summit will take place.

MOROCCO

Syrian State Foreign Minister Arrives in Rabat *LD231456 Rabat MAP in English 1257 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Rabat, May 23 (MAP) — Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Faruq ash-Shar', arrived on Sunday afternoon in Rabat with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria to King Hassan II of Morocco.

Mr ash-Shar' told the press upon arrival that the message was related to the current situation in the Middle East in general and to the consequences of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in particular.

SUDAN

Mubarak Arrives on Visit, Greeted by Numayri *EA231915 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 May 83*

[Summary] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in Khartoum at 1600 today and was received on arrival by President Numayri, First Vice President 'Ummar at-Tayyib, and Second Vice President Joseph Lagu.

Egyptian Speaker Arrives in Khartoum for Meeting*JN231533 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 23 May (SUNA) — Dr Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly and alternate chairman of the Nile Valley Parliament, has asserted that the parliament meeting signals the beginning of a new phase in the march of integration between Sudan and Egypt.

Abu Talib, who arrived in Khartoum this morning, added that the Nile Valley Parliament should have convened a long time ago — as the unity of the Nile valley has been historical — but that political events and colonialism had obstructed the achievement of this goal. Abu Talib said the parliament will discuss the principal traits and features of the integration plan for the next stage and the bills drawn up by the Higher Integration Council to eliminate the obstacles to freedom of movement, work, ownership of property, and transfer of capital between the two countries.

WESTERN SAHARA**10th Anniversary of 'Armed Struggle' Commemorated***LD211252 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 21 May 83*

[Text] SADR (liberated territories), 21/05/83 (APS) — The Sahrawi people commemorated on Friday within SDAR liberated territories, the tenth anniversary of the starting of the armed struggle. This commemoration took place in the presence of many delegations of SDAR friend countries including an Algerian one headed by the finance minister, Mr Boualem Ben hamouda, Mr M'hamed Yala home minister also attended demonstrations which started in the morning.

The delegations mainly represented Cuba, Iran, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Libya and Mali. Several ambassadors of Africa, Asia and Latin America were present with representatives of the French socialist and communist parties and Spain workers socialist and communist parties.

Demonstrations were mainly marked by an important military march.

Moreover Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president, Polisario Front secretary general delivered an important speech in which he made the balance sheet of a Sahrawi ten-year-led struggle for independence. He praised the registered achievements and underlined the necessity of direct negotiations with Morocco for the end of the conflict and a coming back to peace.

Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz also hailed President Bendjedid's call for negotiations between Algeria and Morocco.

"We solemnly claim it, we are ready to negotiate with the Morocco Kingdom to put an end to the unfair struggle imposed to our people pointing out at the same time the Sahrawi people's determination to carry on the combat till the total liberation of the national territory."

Further Report*LD231410 Algiers APS in English 0906 GMT 23 May 83*

[Text] Algiers, 23/5/83 (APS) — The celebration of the 10th anniversary of the starting of the Saharan people armed struggle in the presence of hundreds of delegates, was another opportunity for the whole international community to evaluate the extent of SDAR audience.

This presence is undoubtedly a new diplomatic victory added to numerous others and all the delegations reaffirmed their support and acting solidarity with this just struggle.

In this connection, Mr Boualem Benhamouda, minister of finances, representing Algeria, intervened to underline the soundness of the Saharan people cause and call Morocco and the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations to put an end to the conflict opposing the two peoples.

Cuba foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, urged the international community to back the Polisario Front led struggle and condemned the aggression of the Moroccan Armed Forces against the Saharan territory.

As for Mr Paul Chomat [APS spelling], member of the French Communist Party Central Committee and of the National Assembly, he pointed out that France could and had to use its traditional relations with Morocco to activate the solution of the conflict for a fair and lasting peace.

For Mr Raul Weexteen [APS spelling], responsible of the Maghreb to the French Socialist Party, he said his party was deeply attached to the OAU principles and would not spare any effort in Africa, out of any interference.

Many other representatives including Vietnam trade minister, Bolivia minister to the presidency of the republic, Afghanistan vice minister of justice, also intervened to reaffirm their acting solidarity with the Saharan people and all hailed the military victories won by the Saharan Liberation Army combatants.

Beside foreign countries' representatives, delegates of different international organization also attended this event. Thus, representatives of the pan-African organization of women and the World Trade Union Federation renewed their determination to back the legitimate combat of the Saharan people.

ETHIOPIA

OAU Secretary General Condemns RSA Attack
LD240028 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Here in Addis Ababa, the secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, strongly condemned today the South African attack on Mozambique. In a statement to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, Mr Kodjo noted that the latest South African attack on Mozambique could compel the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa to pay special attention to Pretoria's aggressive policies in the region.

KENYA

Moi Describes RSA Attack as 'Act of Genocide'
EA232305 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Other reports say His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, said today he had learnt with dismay and horror of the attack and bombardment of civilian targets by South Africa's Air Force in the suburbs of Maputo in Mozambique, killing and wounding innocent people and causing extensive damage to property.

In a statement, President Moi said this type of naked aggression against the sovereign state of Mozambique was not only a violation of the United Nations Charter but an act of genocide by the racist regime of South Africa. He said the OAU condemned the constant violation, provocations and aggression carried out by the racist South African regime against the frontline states. He called on the international community to condemn the present aggression and to take concerted action to contain the dangerous and unwarranted violations of international peace and security in southern Africa.

Meanwhile, the ANC has condemned the South African attack on ANC targets near Maputo this morning.

A statement from the ANC's Zambian office called the attack a wanton act of aggression by South Africa, and for the first time ANC directly claimed responsibility for Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria for which South Africa said it was retaliating. The anti-apartheid ANC, which is banned in South Africa, had earlier said the car bomb against South African Air Force Headquarters which killed 17 people and wounded 217 others was justified but had not claimed responsibility.

ANC's Tambo Criticizes Reagan's African Policy
EA231209 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The racist South African Government has been accused of driving the country's black community to violence. The chairman of the anti-apartheid African National Congress, ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, said in Nairobi that the use of the racist

African military to suppress black political rights was being met by retaliatory violence.

Mr Tambo, who made a brief stopover in Nairobi, reported that the ANC had resorted to violent and sabotage acts against racist military and economic installations.

He warned that foreign investors collaborating with the racist regime by propping up its suppressive institutions, will not escape violent strikes by the ANC. The South African freedom fighter said investors colluding with the illegal Pretoria regime should beware that they will be targets of the ANC war of independence.

He criticized U.S. President Reagan for his so-called constructive engagement with the Boer regime, saying the policy had encouraged South African racist rulers towards more aggression and further suppression of black people. Mr Tambo reiterated that, despite such collusion, the ANC and the black South African majority will step up their struggle to topple white minority rule in Azania.

SOMALIA

President Siad Barre Attacks Tribalism
EA232333 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpt] SRSP Secretary General and SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre has said that any nation which condones tribalism would end up fragmented, desperate, and facing a bleak future.

Addressing a meeting attended by members of the party, government institutions, the Armed Forces, and social organizations at the National Theater in Mogadishu last night, Challe Siad declared that tribalism is the mother of despair, injustice, and insecurity. It is, therefore, imperative that those in positions of responsibility wage a merciless war on tribalism and those who exploit it.

The president stressed that, although the revolution has taken concrete steps to protect the Somali people against such obstacles to their progress as tribalism and related issues, elements acting in support of the nation's enemy have recently been exposed as using tribalism.

It is, therefore, important to strictly enforce the laws which have been enacted to eradicate tribalism. Challe Siad went on to note that history will judge the degenerate elements who are making use of tribalism, adding that they will not succeed, as the Somali people are well-known for safeguarding their national dignity and unity.

Turning to those in positions of national responsibility, the president said that the country's administrative machinery has been broadened in order to ensure the achievement of the nation's aspirations.

The target, however, has not yet been reached, as the loopholes of bribery, favoritism, and nepotism remain as the basis for

political, economic, and social setbacks. These require immediate rectification.

Challe Siad declared that the SRSP was born and continues to exist in order to serve the interests of the Somali people and it is important that members of the party portray its proper image in accordance with the party's programs and regulations.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called on the Somali people in general to ensure that the law of the land is observed, to take practical steps to eradicate tribalism and any other potential obstacle to the country and people and to hand over lawbreakers to law-enforcement officers.

CHAD

JANA Reports Habre Losses in 'Last 2 Days'

*LD220938 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT
22 May 83*

[Text] Bardai, Shaban 10, May 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The minister of information in the Chadian Government of National Unity lead by Goukouni Oueddei said the forces of the Chadian National Liberation Army have inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on Hissein Habre's forces during battles that took place within the last two days.

The information minister said that Habre's losses amounted to 439 killed, 75 injured and 1,016 in prison. 33 cars loaded with arms and ammunition, including 12 loaded with heavy weapons, were also captured during the fighting.

The Chadian information minister said among the weapons captured by the Chadian National Liberation Army were Egyptian and Israeli made arms. He said the Egyptian regime is supplying arms to Hissein Habre's forces via Sudan. Israeli arms, he said, are being supplied to Habre via the Mobutu regime in Zaire.

GUNT Communique Warns Against Interference

*AB232110 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1815 GMT 23 May 83*

[Communique issued in Bardai on 22 May by Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] Ministry of Foreign Affairs — read by GUNT Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Abengar Toulouro)]

[Text] The constantly bellicose attitude of the FAN clique was shown again on Thursday, 12 May 1983, when troops of the FAN attacked the government's troops at 1000 at Ounianga-Kebir, which is under the control of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. The death toll and the number of casualties among the rebels were very high.

A total of 459 FAN troops were killed, 76 injured, and 1,016 taken prisoner. The governments's forces seized 12 heavy weapons, an impressive quantity of light weapons, ammunition, and vehicles in good condition. The heavy losses show that the fighting was fierce. During the battle, the ANL lost 42 men while 60 were wounded. The type of weapons seized from the FAN confirms that it is receiving assistance from imperialist powers, notably the United States and Israel, using Mobutu's Zaire in one way or another to convey to Hissein Habre the military equipment seized from the Palestinians in Beirut.

In an attempt to justify the crushing defeat inflicted on the FAN troops by the ANL, their leaders continue to resort to the same subterfuge, namely, saying that a so-called Islamic legion — which exists only in Hissein Habre's imagination — was fighting alongside the government's troops. But a lie will always be a lie, even when it is altered every time. The overwhelming victory of the ANL over the FAN is the beginning of the final defeat of the

blood-thirsty fellow in Ndjamen, for the Chadian people, who have been mobilized in support of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], are determined to fight the gang of assassins and to completely free their country from the yoke of imperialism.

The GUNT urgently appeals to world opinion and to friendly and progressive countries for assistance at this decisive phase of its struggle. It further warns all imperialist countries that might be tempted to interfere in the Chadian conflict. It also invites the international press to visit here in order to ascertain the lies that Hissein Habre is using to internationalize the Chadian conflict.

Issued in Bardai on 22 May 1983

CONGO

'Massive' Participation at OAU Summit Sought

AB210824 Paris AFP in French 1749 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 May (AFP) — The Congo appeals to the "conscience of the OAU member states to transcend their differences and to participate massively in the 19th OAU summit to be held in Addis Ababa," a communique from the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published on Thursday announced.

The communique reiterated the Congo's faith in the future of the continent and calls on all African countries to make the Addis Ababa summit, scheduled for 6 to 11 June 1983, "a meeting of reconciliation, unity, and rejection of evil."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Government Said To Foil Coup Attempt

AB231915 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Madrid, [no date as received] (AFP) — President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea has foiled an attempt to overthrow his military regime, according to a group of exiled opposition movements.

The Spanish authorities, which refused to confirm or deny the reports of a coup attempt in Malabo, noted that Equatorial Guinea was currently in an "unstable situation of serious internal crisis."

The secretary-general of the coordination junta of the opposition forces of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Javier Ela Abeme, said on Spanish Radio today that the attempt to overthrow the regime sprang from the "insulting misery" in the former Spanish colony inhabited by 300,000 people. "Some people wanted to settle the matter once and for all, but did not have the means," he added. Mr Ela Abeme attributed the coup attempt to a struggle between clans within the government, dominated by the Fang ethnic group.

A spokesman for the Progress Party of Equatorial Guinea, one of the five parties in the coordination junta set up in April to oppose the Malabo regime, said the army sergeant, Venancio

Nico, has been given refuge in the Spanish Embassy in the Equatorial Guinea capital, after taking part in a "movement of discontent" against the government. The spokesman said that the coup attempt was probably only "an isolated act, reflecting discontent among the population."

Sources close to the Spanish Foreign Ministry refused to confirm or deny that an attempt to overthrow the government in Malabo had taken place, but said the situation remained "very confused" in Equatorial Guinea which "for about 10 days has been in serious internal crisis." Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, who said the situation in the West African country was "unstable," confirmed that one person had asked the Spanish Embassy in Malabo for political asylum but did not reveal his identity. The foreign minister said the incident was more likely an attempted coup from inside the government rather than from outside it, and added that Spain was following developments closely.

Spanish Radio mentioned rumours that the Spanish Navy vessel Aragon left Cadiz, in southwestern Spain, on Saturday, for Equatorial Guinea after taking infantrymen on board. But Navy headquarters said the ship was on the way to the Canary Islands to take part in manoeuvres.

The opponents of President Obiang Nguema, who seized power from his uncle Francisco Macias Nguema in August 1979, have condemned his military regime for failing to resolve his country's grave economic problems and for "pocketing" economic aid from Spain, which for 1983 stands at 1.4 billion pesetas (about 10 million dollars).

The Equatorial Guinean president was the victim of an earlier coup attempt in April 1981, which ended in 150 arrests mainly of naval officers and civil servants, and later in the same year an attempted regrouping by the exiled political parties led him to seek further assistance from Spain.

Spanish 'Diplomatic Sources' Comment

PA231939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1801 GMT 23 May 83

[By Juan Frisuelos]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 23 May (EFE) — A "frustrated coup d'etat" took place recently in Equatorial Guinea, according to information revealed today to the diplomatic corps in Malabo by Foreign Minister Marcelino Nguema. [title and name as received] Diplomatic sources in Madrid have commented on this information.

According to these sources, Sergeant Venancio Mico of the Equatorial Guinean Armed Forces, considered one of the leaders of the frustrated coup, sought refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo. The sources add that the Spanish diplomatic mission in Malabo is probably being "watched" by local security forces but is neither "surrounded" nor "threatened." The precautionary measures taken around the embassy may be intended to prevent access to it by others involved in the coup d'etat or to prevent Sgt Venancio Mico from leaving it. The Spanish Government is studying his request for asylum.

This afternoon, the Spanish foreign minister spoke with the embassy in Malabo to get information on the situation. Norberto Ferrer, the Spanish charge d'affaires in the capital of Equatorial Guinea, together with other members of the diplomatic corps, met this morning with Marcelino Nguema, foreign minister of the former Spanish colony, to be briefed on the aborted coup. According to information received in Madrid, the minister was most cordial to all diplomats present, particularly to the Spanish representative. Nguema explained that the motives for the coup were not political in nature, but merely had as their aim the elimination of the president of the nation, Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema.

As a result of the attempted coup, the same sources added, "scores" of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Armed Forces have been arrested, and only Sergeant Mico, 33, a native of the continental territory of that African nation and the father of seven children, was able to take refuge at the Spanish Embassy.

According to these sources, the situation in Malabo is reportedly normal, the population is indifferent to the incidents, and no curfew has been declared in the territory.

So far, it was learned, there have been no changes in the government of Lt Col Obiang Nguema, who will rule for 7 years by virtue of the Constitution approved in August 1982. It has been confirmed that he is carrying out his functions normally.

Spanish Minister To Visit

AB240824 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Madrid, May 24 (AFP) — An attempted coup in Equatorial Guinea, first reported here on Monday by exiled opposition sources, occurred May 11-13, reliable sources said.

Government sources here said Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran would go to Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony, this week. His ministry had shortly before confirmed that an Army sergeant presumed to be involved in mounting the coup had sought refuge at the Spanish Embassy and wanted political asylum.

The ministry's African affairs principal secretary, Manuel Sassot, had been in Malabo since last Tuesday trying to arrange safe conduct for the NCO, Sergeant Venancio Miko, other sources disclosed. They said the announcement of Foreign Minister Moran's trip suggested Mr Sassot's mission had failed.

GABON

Chadian Official Brings Message To Bongo

AB231904 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1839 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Mahamat Nouri, who is a member of the Chadian Command Council of the FAN, arrived in Libreville last Saturday

with a message for President Omar Bongo. He handed the message to Prime Minister Leon Mebiane. He did not reveal the contents of the message but said it was normal to brief President Omar Bongo regularly on the situation in Chad, given the assistance Gabon has granted to that country destroyed by many years of civil war.

ZAIRE

Legislature Approves Mobutu-Proposed Amnesty *AB221147 Paris AFP in French 0728 GMT 22 May 83*

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 May (AFP) — On Saturday, Zaire's Legislative Council (Parliament) unanimously adopted a draft bill on a general amnesty for Zairians serving sentences for "breaches of state security" or deprived of their "political and civic rights."

This bill, presented to Parliament on May 18 by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the republic, consists of four articles and decrees amnesty for all Zairians serving sentences for breaches of state security or who have been punished by the Central Committee of the MPR, the ruling party, for serious lapses of party discipline or for seeking to bring into question the MPR's fundamental options. The bill also concerns all Zairian nationals who have taken refuge outside Zaire and who, in one way or another, have assaulted state sovereignty and Zairian institutions.

The key points of the bill were outlined by Mozagba Ngbuka, the commissioner of state (minister) for justice.

We note that at the request of the head of state, Parliament interrupted its session in order to adopt the bill which will be presented immediately to Marshal Mobutu for promulgation.

Last Thursday, in a speech during which he announced the general amnesty for all political detainees, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stated that none of the fundamental principles of the current political system would be brought into question by the amnesty, and that any beneficiaries of the amnesty who kick at it would soon find their way back to prison.

Moreover, he added, Zairians in exile abroad have until 30 June (the anniversary date of the proclamation of the country's independence) to return to Zaire "as a sign of a change in conduct." After this date, they will no longer enjoy the amnesty, Marshal Mobutu said.

GHANA

Government Condemns RSA Attack on Maputo

*AB231925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] There has been worldwide condemnation of today's bombing raids by apartheid South Africa on neighboring Mozambique. A statement issued by the government this evening condemned the raids as vicious acts of aggression against a sister nation. The statement said it is tragic that racist South Africa has chosen the path of self-destruction by clinging desperately to the bankrupt policy of apartheid. It notes that but for the support and cooperation of friends, the racist minority government should have yielded to the pressures of the United Nations and world public opinion.

But the oppressed blacks of Azania, the statement said, as well as those of Namibia, are determined to wrest their freedom and establish for themselves the conditions of dignity and justice. It says: In this heroic struggle of all oppressed people, the people of Ghana will stand solidly and unreservedly behind their brothers in southern Africa until victory is won. The statement urged the frontline states not to underestimate what the South African racist regime is capable of and to begin to take such measures that will make South African raids costly and prohibitive.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Arab League's Klibi

*AB230951 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT
22 May 83*

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League was received by the president of the republic at Cocody [a section of Abidjan] yesterday. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Chadli Klibi held a 3 and 1/2 hour discussion which centered on the new Arab-African cooperation. The secretary general of the Arab League explained this cooperation to our reporter, Eugene Koffi, at the end of his audience with the president:

[Begin Klibi recording] I am happy to say that this cooperation is developing in a most satisfactory manner and is fulfilling its objectives in the majority of fields assigned to it. In the field of financial transfers it has not only accomplished its objectives, it has also done more. We are now trying to plan a new phase of economic cooperation where capital will be invested in joint projects, especially projects that aim at developing the African economy. You might be aware that studies are being carried out on the construction of a large dam in the Ivory Coast to be financed by a number of Arab countries, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, under the direction of the World Bank. There are other projects that may come under this cooperation, which is far more advantageous to the Ivory Coast and other African countries who may benefit from it in the future because loans are provided with extremely interesting conditions for developing countries, that is, without interest. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Air Force Planes Reportedly Attack Chad

AB240835 Paris AFP in French 0822 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Paris, 24 May (AFP) — The Nigerian Air Force has been carrying out bombing operations in Chadian territory for 3 days, according to information from Ndjamena which reached Paris on Tuesday morning. According to this information, Nigerian planes attacked the town of Bol, the main town of the Lake Chad prefecture, about 150 km north of the Chadian capital. According to the same sources, the bombing of several Chadian islands, especially Hadide, Tchimgole, and Kofia, continued on Sunday and Monday. The sources mention victims without specifying their number.

Benue State Lifts Ban on Political Activities

*AB231903 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 2800 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] The Benue State police command has lifted with immediate effect the ban on political activities in Tiv-speaking areas of the state which it imposed last Monday. Making the announcement in a statement today, the commissioner of police, Alhaji Aminu Malunfashie, noted with satisfaction that barely a week after the ban was imposed, the political atmosphere in the area has greatly improved. He said since it was not the desire of the state police command to put any hindrance in the way of politicians in their campaign, it would not allow the ban to continue for 2 weeks as earlier announced.

Alhaji Aminu Malunfashie then appealed to political leaders to conduct their campaigns in a peaceful and orderly manner in the interest of the general public.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives 'Special Message' From Shagari

*AB232100 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] An emissary from Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari was in the office of President Eyadema in Lome this morning. Mr Oshodi, Nigerian ambassador to Togo, delivered a special message from the Nigerian president to General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Following the audience which the president of the republic granted him, the Nigerian diplomat made these statements to the national press:

[Begin recording in English with sentence-by-sentence French translation][Oshodi] I have just delivered a special message from my president, Shehu Shagari, to his brother and friend, President Eyadema. The message deals with several problems affecting Togo, Nigeria, and the African Continent in general.

[Question by an unidentified reporter] Mr Ambassador, the meeting of ECOWAS will soon take place in Conakry. Is there any issue that you will put before the heads of state?

[Oshodi] It is true that the ECOWAS meeting will soon take place in Conakry and this will be a good opportunity for the heads of state to meet and try to find solutions to these problems. [end recording].

UPPER VOLTA

JANA on Continuing Unrest in Ouagadougou

Students Attack French Embassy

LD221023 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT
22 May 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Shaban 10, May 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Students in Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta, yesterday morning attacked the French Embassy and destroyed cars belonging to the embassy. The demonstrators indicated that they were after the French ambassador. According to the news the demonstrators condemned the French for blatant interference in the country.

Paratroops Allegedly Against Ouedraogo

LD221821 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT
22 May 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Shaban 10, May 22 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Reports from Ouagadougou said the chairman of the Upper Voltan People's Salvation Council, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, is facing worsening conditions in the wake of the outbreak of massive popular demonstrations that swept Ouagadougou and other towns in support of the leader of the true revolutionary uprising Thomas Sankara who was arrested together with some of his colleagues by the ruling clique.

A report compiled by France-Inter Radio this morning, said dangerous acts of violence are expected in the country, directly threatening the position of the coup leaders. The radio said there are several realistic factors working for the escalation of popular anger against the coup leaders who are supported by foreign circles and some African agents.

In another development, the insurrection in the ranks of the Army against the coup leaders has grown wider. Confirmed reports said that paratroop units that supported the leader of the true revolutionary uprising Thomas Sankara have taken it upon themselves to escalate the struggle. These reports said other army units have also turned against the coup leaders.

Meanwhile, reports from Ouagadougou say that the People's Salvation Council has decided to hold an emergency meeting to discuss the adoption of measures to confront the dangerous situation threatening explosion at any moment.

The radio station "France International Service," did not discount the possibility of the Army, as a whole, moving against the coup leaders who seized power in the country.

Communique on Foreign Minister's Trip Issued

AB221359 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 21 May 83

[Press communique issued by the Upper Voltan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, issued in Ouagadougou on 21 May]

[Text] Michel Kafando, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned this morning from a mission that took him to New York, Washington, and Paris, in that order.

At United Nations headquarters, the minister was able to meet UN authorities, including Javier Perez de Cuellar, as well as representatives of multilateral financial sources. But, above all, the Upper Voltan foreign minister had to defend the candidacy of our country for one of the nonpermanent seats on the Security Council before the African group at the United Nations. The partial renewal of this Security Council seat will take place during the forthcoming UN general session scheduled for October.

From circles close to the minister it is learned that the candidacy of our country is supported and agreed to by over 50 African states. However, for such an important post it is necessary to intensify our diplomacy so that finally, after 23 years of independence, Upper Volta, like most of its neighbors, can also sit on the Security Council with a view to contributing to the preservation of world peace and security.

In Washington, Minister Kafando held working sessions with officials of the State Department, particularly those of the USAID. The outcome of these talks is that the American Government pledged to substantially increase its aid to Upper Volta, especially considering the peculiar situation of landlocked countries.

In Paris, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, together with French authorities, had to draw up a timetable for the revision of cooperation agreements. At the same time, it was decided to implement the military aid program in our country as soon as possible.

Finally, it must be noted that our minister had to negotiate the question of Cuban aid in the sugar production sector with Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign affairs. The minister of commerce will be invited to Hanava in connection with this.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Holds Talks With Kremlin Official

*MB200953 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
20 May 83*

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, yesterday called on the Soviet vice premier, Comrade I.I. Bodyul, who is the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. After a 2 and 1/2-hour meeting at the Kremlin, Dr Jonathan is said to have been impressed with the initial talks. Although the subject matter of their talks was not disclosed in detail, sources close to the prime minister have confirmed that the talks were warm and cordial.

The sources further mentioned that the two leaders exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, including the strengthening of relations between the two countries. It is understood that international, political, and economic situations were also discussed.

At a luncheon given in honor of the prime minister and his party yesterday at the exclusive guest house afforded to him below the Lenin Hill in Moscow, Comrade Bodyul asserted that Lesotho and the Soviet Union have the common objective of securing world peace. He mentioned that the Soviet Union would faithfully continue with negotiations aimed at strengthening peace and reducing the nuclear arsenal and other weapons of mass destruction. Comrade Bodyul said that the people of the USSR are aware of the undue pressures brought to bear on Lesotho as a result of her policy of rejecting racism.

He gave the assurance that the Soviet people would continue to give moral and economic support to Lesotho. It is understood that they talked economic, technical, and social agreement between Lesotho and the Soviet Union may be discussed during the present visit. [sentence as heard]

Dr Jonathan leaves Moscow today for Sofia, Bulgaria, on the first leg of a three-nation East European tour which will also take him to Yugoslavia and Romania.

MALAWI

Police Announce Deaths of Ex-Ministers, Ex-MP

*MB231508 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] Blantyre — A spokesman for the southern region police headquarters in Blantyre today announced the deaths of three former cabinet ministers and the former member of parliament for Chikwawa District in a car accident in [words indistinct].

The four men killed, the police spokesman said, are: Mr Dick Matenje, former minister without portfolio; Mr Aaron Gadama, former regional minister for the center; Mr Twaibu Changala, former minister of health; and Mr David Chiwanga, former member of parliament from Chikwawa district.

MOZAMBIQUE

Air Raid Death Toll Rises to 6; 40 Wounded

*MB231912 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] Six civilians including two children were killed in this morning's attack by the South African Air Force on districts on the outskirts of the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

Three of those killed were workers at a jam factory who were preparing to go on duty when the warplanes struck. Two of the workers were women, one pregnant. One of the two children killed was a 6-year-old (Aida Ribeiro), who was hit when the plane strafed a street in the Liberdade district. A total of 40 wounded civilians were taken to hospital after the raid, and hospital authorities have not yet positively identified the second dead child. The sixth person killed was a South African refugee who was washing his car in the street when the aircraft swooped low and shot him.

The South African minority regime claimed today that its targets were six bases of the African National Congress and a missile site said to be guarding the bases. However, foreign correspondents were allowed to tour the whole area freely today and reported that they found nothing among the targets that could be described as a base. Neither was there any sign of anything resembling a missile site.

Both the Mozambican Government and the African National Congress have repeatedly reiterated that there are no ANC bases in Mozambique. None of the buildings attacked had any military connections, and all the dead and wounded were civilians. The homes of several Mozambican citizens were badly damaged. One house occupied by the director of an advertising agency was hit by 16 rockets. There was nobody at home at the time. A local electric power line was knocked down by the warplanes, but workers were busy repairing it, and the supply was expected to be resumed soon.

The air raid began at about 7:20 this morning and lasted about 5 minutes. Shortly afterwards, the defense minister, Lieutenant General Chipande, inspected the area accompanied by other ministers and leaders of the Frelimo Party.

Chissano Leaves for UN Security Council Session

*MB220550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT
22 May 83*

[Text] An important delegation of our country headed by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano left for New York yesterday to take part in yet another session of the UN Security Council.

Speaking before his departure, Minister Chissano said that the Security Council meeting will try again to bring into motion all of the forces interested in the solution of the Namibian problem. It will also try to keep the United Nations playing the role it has played in the past as the mediator in solving the Namibian problem.

It will be recalled that the Namibian independence issue has reached a deadlock in view of the positions and demands of some countries involved in the negotiations.

Chissano Gives Dinner for Departing Cuban Envoy

MB230947 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano recently gave a farewell dinner in Maputo for the outgoing Cuban ambassador, Narciso Martin Mora Diaz, at the end of his tour of duty in our country.

The dinner, which was held in a warm atmosphere, was attended by a number of guests from both countries.

Industry Minister Leaves for Czechoslovakia

MB220602 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Minister of Industry and Power Antonio Branco left Maputo yesterday at the head of an important delegation which will visit the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Mozambique delegation will take part in the third session of the Mozambique-Czechoslovak Joint Commission.

The session, which will take place in Prague, is designed to discuss the cooperation between the two countries since the last session of the joint commission was held in Maputo in 1982. Meanwhile, the plan of action for the remainder of 1983 and for 1984 is to be outlined.

Cooperation between our country and Czechoslovakia covers a number of fields, such as geology and mining, industry, construction, agriculture, and trade.

Export, Import Price Changes Harm Economy

MB211058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The average prices of Mozambique's export products went down by about 11 percent from 1981 to 1982. As far as prices for imported goods, they rose by about 3 percent. In view of this, difficulties in obtaining credit loan concessions have increased and conditions have worsened. Problems with interest rates and loan amounts obtainable have also increased considerably.

This situation, a consequence of the current international economic order, has had a very negative effect on our country, which faces a situation of backwardness and economic dependency. What, in fact, has worsened the situation has been the capitalist economic crisis, which has been affected by the fluctuating price of oil. This has not only reduced the country's importing capacity, but has also affected our exports in particular and the economy in general.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Refuses Blame for Maputo Civilian Deaths

MB231337 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] As many as 10 South African planes bombed and strafed ANC houses in Matola on the outskirts of the Mozambique capital. In a statement issued in Lusaka, the ANC says it has no military bases in Mozambique. The statement says no details on casualties are available, and a full statement is being prepared.

The South African Defense Force has refused to accept responsibility for the deaths of civilians in the Maputo raid. A Defense Force spokesperson in Pretoria says although it finds civilian casualties deplorable, the SADF does not accept the blame for civilian deaths that might have occurred. It says the Defense Force puts the responsibility for any deaths on the Mozambique Government as a result of what it calls the government's ties with the ANC.

Defense Minister Describes Targets of Air Raid

MB231458 Johannesburg SABA in English 1249 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] House of Assembly, May 23, SABA — An ANC command post was one of six ANC targets hit by missile and cannon fire in the SADF Impala revenge raid on Maputo this morning, the defence minister, General Magnus Malan, announced today.

He said at the start of proceedings in the House of Assembly today the attack had been carried out at 7:27 am by Impala Mark III aircraft and that a missile system which was centrally located to protect the ANC positions had been "effectively neutralised."

"According to a preliminary damage estimate, the attacks on five of the targets were very successful, General Malan said. The attack had been an act against the escalation of the threat to South Africa as evidenced by Friday's bomb attack in Pretoria.

"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood."

"Our enemies must now realise that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated, and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilise our country and intimidate our people," General Malan said. South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves."

He identified the specific targets of today's raid as:

— A place named "Gubuza's House," where terror plans were hatched for the Transvaal;

— Two logistics headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives to terrorists, among other things;

— An ANC command headquarters at which the final briefing of terrorists destined for South Africa was done;

— The so-called "main camp," at which terrorists stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa; and

— The so-called "September House," at which acts of terrorism were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

"Let me put it bluntly: I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa's security forces will avenge every drop of blood spilled by innocents — be they white, black, or brown — with all the power at its disposal," General Malan said.

ANC Casualties, Damage Assessed

MB231913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT
23 May 83

[Text] Pretoria, May 23, SAPA — The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties in this morning's raid on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets — codenamed "Operation Bits and Pieces."

"Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack," an SADF spokesman told a press conference in Pretoria tonight. Between 300 and 400 ANC cadres were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said. "We can't say exactly how many terrorists were in these complexes at the time of the raid. But one of the complexes, known as 'Main Camp' — which was destroyed this morning — is known to usually house up to 200 men. "And our guess is that there would have been about 30 to 40 terrorists at each of the five other complexes that were destroyed," the spokesman said.

The air force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified — told the news conference: "The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned unharmed and safely to base." He said the raid could have been launched earlier this weekend — but we had to wait for the ideal weather conditions. "Only rockets and machinegun fire were used on the targets, he added. "Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no bombs because we did not want to damage the suburbs of Liberade." The air force had made use of Impalas because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets.

The entire operation took less than two minutes. "There was only one attack on each target and our planes were only in the target area between one and two minutes, and then immediately returned to base."

All the targets were situated in the suburb of Liberade, about 15 km from the Mozambican capital, Maputo — and only kilometres from a large refinery, which the South African strike craft avoided. The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been informed by radio beforehand about the raid, and were warned

not to get involved. The message, radioed to the Maputo tower — a transcript of which was handed to newsmen tonight — reads as follows: "I have an important message for you: Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area; are operating against the ANC. [sentence as received] We have no quarrel with the Frelimo government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Initial damage reports indicated that five of the targets were extensively damaged, the officer said. "And we have achieved our aim of giving the ANC a clear indication of our ability to strike them wherever they may be and, also of our knowledge of their whereabouts," he added.

He said the South African military authorities regretted any loss of "innocent, uninvolved life." "But, unlike the ANC's indiscriminate attack against civilians outside Air Force headquarters (in Pretoria) on Friday, we took precautions to avoid such a loss of life. The loss of innocent lives is to be blamed directly on the terrorist organisations and those governments who choose to host terrorists against their neighbours. We don't take any responsibility for such loss of life. We have the ability to seek out and destroy terrorist organisations — even where they seek sanctuary in individual houses in host countries," he added.

The officer said it had to be borne in mind that the targets were situated in the vicinity of an MPLA surface-to-air missile site, which the South Africans had not sought to destroy, but merely to neutralise. "We wanted to make them keep their heads down in order to safeguard our boys from a possible attack," he said. "The ANC, like SWAPO in southern Angola, seeks shelter under the defences of host countries and also seeks immunity amongst the civilian population. This leaves us no option but to strike them in the circumstances in which they and the host country has decided to place them." Civilians who chose to live in these areas were also well aware of the fact that ANC terrorists were harboured there, and that they could expect reprisal attacks, he added.

Military authorities scoffed at reports by the Mozambican news agency, AIM, that the South African fighter jets had been fought off with artillery batteries and small arms fire, adding that the South Africans had met with no defence. "We caught them napping," a Defence Force spokesman said.

Further Reportage on Pretoria Bomb Blast

ANC Claims Direct Responsibility

AB231341 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Harare, May 23 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) today condemned the South African Air Force's morning attack on ANC targets near Maputo, Mozambique, and for the first time directly claimed responsibility for Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria for which South Africa said it was retaliating.

The anti-apartheid ANC, which is banned in South Africa, had earlier said that the car-bomb against South African Air Force headquarters — which killed 17 people and wounded 217 — was

justified, but had not claimed responsibility. But a statement from ANC offices in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, received by telex today in Zimbabwe said that "a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe," the ANC's armed wing, had carried out the bombing.

"The enemy has lost, among others, senior military officers. The frenzied propaganda onslaught that the apartheid regime has launched since this operation cannot disguise the fact that this action was directed at strategic military installations that are an integral part of the regime's machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia, and aggression against independent Africa," the statement said.

In another statement today, the ANC's Zambian office called the attack on a Maputo suburb a "wanton act of aggression" by South Africa.

Meanwhile in Lisbon, the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported that an official Mozambican source told its Maputo correspondent that four people had been killed in the raid and 24 others wounded. The agency said all the victims were Mozambican nationals.

Death Toll Now 18

MB231823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Pretoria, May 23, SAPA — The death toll in the car bomb explosion which occurred in a crowded Pretoria street on Friday rose to 18 tonight with the death of another victim. A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria announced that Commandant Izak Jacobus Henning, 52, had succumbed to his wounds tonight in No One Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte. He had apparently suffered another setback this morning.

Commandant Henning is survived by his wife, Mrs Juliet Henning, and two daughters of 13 De Hoewe Road, Eldoraing, Pretoria.

Front To Fight Constitutional Proposals Formed

MB231805 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A United Democratic Front [UDF] dedicated to fighting the government's constitutional proposals has been formed in Johannesburg. The UDF was formed over the weekend. It brings together 32 organizations, including the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the South African Allied Workers Union, and the Soweto Civic Association. At the meeting on Saturday more than 250 delegates adopted a declaration forming the UDF and pledging to fight against government's constitutional and reform proposals. Similar bodies were formed in the Cape and Natal recently. These three bodies are expected to come together to form a national UDF in the near future.

Taiwanese Citizens Arrive From Lesotho

MB211108 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Fifty-eight citizens of the Republic of China have arrived in Qwa Qwa after Lesotho broke off diplomatic relations with Taiwan and established links with Communist China. The commissioner general of the South Sotho ethnic unit, Mr (Kosi) Panegraaw, says in a statement that the Taiwanese are being put up at a local hotel, where they are regarded as ordinary tourists. Their future plans are not known.

The former ambassador of the Republic of China to Lesotho, Mr Chang, had already left Lesotho earlier and his whereabouts at present are not known.

ZAMBIA

Official Reaffirms Support of ANC, SWAPO

AB231141 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 23 (AFP) — Zambia has reaffirmed its support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the target of a South African Air Force attack in Maputo, Mozambique, early today.

In a statement issued yesterday, before the raid but after the weekend bomb explosion in Pretoria that killed 17 people and for which South Africa blamed the ANC, ruling party Central Committee member Reuben Kamanga said the only foreign opposition groups allowed to operate from Zambia were "the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa." Both the ANC and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia have offices in Lusaka.

Mr Kamanga's statement was prompted by press reports from Harare about the assassination of Malawian opposition leader Attati Mpakati in March, which spoke of offices in Lusaka of his Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma). Lesoma is dedicated to the overthrow of Malawian President Kamuzu Banda.

Mr Kamanga said he was not aware of any Lesoma office in Zambia, adding, "Zambia's foreign policy does not allow the harboring of opposition parties from other independent African countries, but South Africa is not included in this category."

Zairians Rounded Up for Deportation 19 May

AB201152 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 20 (AFP) — More than 100 Zaire nationals were loaded into Zambian police trucks here yesterday and taken to the border in Zambia's Northwestern Province for deportation, it was reported here today. Among the group were 10 members of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC).

opposed to the rule of President Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire. They had claimed they would be persecuted if repatriated.

Field Marshal Mobutu announced a general amnesty yesterday in Kinshasa for political prisoners and political refugees who return to Zaire by the end of June.

The FNLC was involved in the failed Shaba invasions of 1977 and 1978, in which former Katangese gendarmes tried to overthrow Field Marshal Mobutu by taking over Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province, which borders on Zambia and Angola.

Four politicians from the Zaire opposition group were also among the seven men sentenced to death in January this year for attempting to overthrow Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The other condemned men are prominent Zambians.

The Lusaka office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said it had disowned the 10 self-proclaimed Mobutu oppositionists because they had failed to prove they were genuine refugees. The Zambian authorities were thus exclusively responsible for deciding what to do with them, UNHCR said.

ZIMBABWE

Sabotage Trial of Air Force Officers Begins

*MB231856 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
23 May 83*

[Text] The trial of six Air Force officers, who are alleged to have been connected with explosions at the Thornhill air base in Gweru in which a number of aircraft were destroyed last year, opened in the High Court in Harare today.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Comrade Honor Mkushi said three South African specialist saboteurs were brought into the air base and spent a day and two nights inside the hangars, sabotaging the aircraft. The sabotage of the aircraft and ground equipment cost the government about 7 million dollars.

The accused all pleaded not guilty to contravening Section 50 of the Law and Order Maintenance Act. The hearing continues.